

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

ROCK SPRINGS

SUPERIOR

RELIANCE

HANNA

WINTON

★ ★ CONTENTS ★ ★

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JULY, 1938



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 15

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Old Timers' Fourteenth Annual Reunion

Rock Springs June 18, 1938

THE Fourteenth Annual Reunion of members of The Union Pacific Coal Company Old Timers' Association at Rock Springs, on June 18, 1938, is now only a pleasant memory. Any fears that might have been held that this year's reunion, on account of economic and other reasons, would not be as well attended as those of former years were quickly dispelled when from early morning friend met friend and "Hello, Old Timer!" was heard on every side. The gathering point was as usual at the Elks Home where the Rock Springs, Reliance-Winton, Superior and Hanna bands assembled at nine o'clock and delighted the crowds with their friendly competitive rendering of popular and other music. Inspiration and color were added by the presence and playing of McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, and no small part of the pleasure was due to the dancing of the McPhie sisters from Salt Lake City.

Harry A. Wylam, President of the Old Timers' Association, presided at the business meeting at 10:15 A. M. The invocation was given by Rev. Bruce K. Blunt, after which the Chairman named a nominating committee to submit names of members to fill the various offices for the ensuing year. A list of the names of the members who had died during the past year was then read by the Secretary, and is as follows:

JAMES L. LIBBY

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1906.
Died there July 30, 1937.

ARCANGELO DALSASSO

Entered service at Superior in 1914.
Died Rock Springs August 10, 1937.

JOHN HILL

Entered service at Carbon in 1898.
Died in California September 26, 1937.

JAKE McDONALD

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1900.
Died there October 14, 1937.

FRANK RONCAGLIO

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1903.
Died there January 1, 1938.

ANDREW PASONEN

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1901.
Died Rochester, Minnesota, January 21, 1938.

FRANK CUKALE, SR.

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1904.
Died there January 29, 1938.

CASPER KRUPA

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1909.
Died Superior, February 15, 1938.

AUGUST GRAS

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1892.
Died Evanston, February 27, 1938.

JAMES V. MACDONALD

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1898.
Died there April 26, 1938.

LEONARD POTOCNIK

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1904.
Died there May 13, 1938.

JOHN MILLER

Entered service at Scofield, Utah, in 1904.
Died Rock Springs, May 25, 1938.

ANDREW TARRIS, SR.

Entered service at Rock Springs in 1898.
Died Rock Springs, May 27, 1938.

A. H. ANDERSON

Entered service at Twin Creek in 1883.
Died Los Angeles, California, June 1, 1938.

JOHN MATILA

Entered service at Hanna in 1901.
Died there June 4, 1938.

The Rev. Bruce K. Blunt gave the eulogy for the departed members whose names are listed above, taking as his text the words of the Psalmist, "As for man, his days are as grass: as a flower of the

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field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof knoweth it no more." In continuing he said:

"In the midst of life's hurry and rush we take time to pause in awe before the mystery of death which has summoned from our presence this year, fifteen of the men who have worked at our side. We are reminded that we too shall soon be called from life into an eternity of joy or sorrow according to our relationship with Jesus, the Son of God.

"God laid upon man that which was popularly considered a curse when Adam transgressed the Divine law, but this so-called curse was truly a blessing given of God for man's good. This blessing was labor. The age in which we live is teaching to us the necessity for work. In the East and to a small extent here, we have seen the devastating effects of idleness. Men without work become soft physically. Their minds become hotbeds of discontent and evil. Their moral fiber disintegrates. It is alike the concern of capital and labor that every man has work; work to keep his muscles hard, his eyes bright, his mind alert and his character growing. Without work we doom the civilization in which we live even as civilizations as great as this have been doomed and vanished from the face of the earth.

"These fifteen men who have passed to their reward were working men. All of them gave the best years of their lives to the great Coal Company you serve. It is a great thing to be a part of a corporation which has spanned our nation with bands of shining steel and hurried by many years the taming of nature and the development of a complex system of transportation and commerce. Truly these men have served well their employers, but they have done more than that. They have served America and in so doing have become Americans, for to be American is more than a matter of racial heritage and of birthplace; it is more than a question of the mother tongue or of the color of hair and hue of skin. To be American is to serve in the development of this great nation that it may better serve humanity. These men were Americans by the law of service.

"Jesus, the Son of God, when He became the carpenter of Nazareth, and wielded with His own calloused hands the adze and hammer, sanctified labor and exalted it. He who considers himself above laboring with his hands must indeed be a person of great rank, for he considers himself above Jesus. When we labor with hand and brain we but follow in the footsteps of Jesus. It is a great thing to follow Jesus with willing hand and brain. It is a far greater thing to follow Him with obedient heart and life. God grant to you and me the faith to follow Christ, Whom to follow

is life eternal.

"We stand silent and awed when we come into the presence of death. That is because of our human limitations. Our plans have been dashed to the earth. Our hopes have been destroyed. But if we know the great plan of the Master we do not mind death, for it is in His plan and is but a step from life into life. An unknown poet has stated it well in a poem entitled:

"A PLAN FAR GREATER

"There is a plan far greater than the plan you know,

There is a landscape broader than the one you see.

There is a heaven where storm tossed souls may go—

You call it death, we, Immortality.

"You call it death—this seeming endless sleep,

We call it birth—the soul at last set free.

'Tis hampered not by time or space—you weep.

Why weep at death,—'Tis Immortality.

"Farewell, dear voyager—'twill not be long.
Thy work is done—now may peace rest with thee.

Thy kindly thoughts and deeds—they will live on.

This is not death—'tis Immortality.

"Farewell, dear voyager—The river winds and turns,

The cadence of thy song wafts near to me,
And now thou know'st the thing that all men learn;

There is no death—there's Immortality.'

"Because there is no death, but Immortality, and because that Immortality is eternally what you make it here by accepting or rejecting Christ and His way of life, I charge you with the immortal words of William Cullen Bryant:

"So live that when thy summons comes to join

The innumerable caravan that moves

To that mysterious realm where each shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch

About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

Mr. McAuliffe, who was an interested visitor,



*Mr. O. C. Buehler, Hanna, newly elected
President of the Old Timers'
Association.*

called upon by the Chairman to address the meeting, complimented the members on the growth of the Old Timers' Association, being now the largest in its fourteen years of existence. "Membership in the organization," he said, "is considered as being a special honor,—not because of its connection with The Union Pacific Coal Company, but because it brings our many employes together in a friendly association."

He spoke of the somewhat unsettled labor condition in other parts of the country, and stated that the Company which he represented planned on urging labor and Government officials to allow its employes to work a six-day week during the peak season.

Mr. McAuliffe complimented highly the safety programs conducted at the Company's mines, stating that last year a record of 92,681 hours service to one lost-time accident had been reached, and during the first five months of 1938, there was only one such accident for every 118,012 hours worker¹

He urged all members to make the 1939 organization surpass those of all previous years and reminded them that some who were present today would not be with us next year.

The report of the nominating committee was then presented and a vote being taken, the following officers were unanimously elected for the term ending June, 1939:

- O. C. Buehler, Hanna—President
- Obie Powell, Superior—Vice President
- A. G. Hood, Superior—Reelected Secretary

Frank Tallmire, Rock Springs—Treasurer
John B. Hughes, Reliance—Governor
Richard Webster, Rock Springs—Governor
J. M. McLennan, Reliance—Governor
Frank Franch, Winton—Governor

After benediction was pronounced by Rev. Bruce K. Blunt, the meeting was brought to a close by retiring President Wylam, the newly elected President not being present.

The Parade

There was little or no delay in forming the parade. Each man was in place; Marshal Tom Butler, on his prancing steed flanked by a guard of honor composed of H. C. Livingston, Edward Morgan and John A. Garcia, Jr., also mounted, in the lead, followed by Assistants Frank Lebar, Frank Peternell, John Willson, R. R. Knill and others.

Color Guard—Kenneth Darling, Richard Webster, Edward Prieshoff.

Drum Major—Robert V. Hotchkiss

Scotch Pipers

40, 45, 50, 55, 60-Year Men

Reliance-Winton Band

20, 25, 30, 35-Year Men

Rock Springs Band

Winning First Aid Team

Winning Girl Scout Team

Winning Boy Scout Team

Hanna Band

Other Contesting First Aid Teams

Superior Band

Other Contesting Girl Scout Teams

Other Contesting Boy Scout Teams

Autos with Old Timers and Wives

The businessmen and citizens of Rock Springs had shown their appreciation and respect of the Old Timers by decorations and by greetings along the line of march.

After arriving at the Old Timers' plaza, the Old Timers, with their wives and guests, assembled on the grandstand. While waiting to be photographed before entering the banquet hall, the assemblage was entertained by drill maneuvers by the Superior Drum Corps.

The Banquet

Many complimentary expressions were heard, at the artistic manner in which the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational Church had prepared the tables, and afterwards at the efficiency with which the banquet had been served.

Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice President, Operation, acted as Toastmaster, and expressed his pleasure in welcoming the members of the Old Timers' Association and guests. "It is a tribute," he said, "to your loyalty that you continue to come in increasing numbers. We have a great many visitors with us, some from a distance, and we thank them for coming. A number who could not be here have sent their regrets; some of them I will read." Mr. Pryde then read telegrams or letters of regrets from E. J. Connor, Assistant to the President; W.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE OLD TIMERS' ASSOCIATION



OBIAN POWELL,
Vice President



FRANK TALLMIRE,
Treasurer



A. G. HOOD,
Secretary

A. Harriman, Chairman of the Board; H. A. Toland, General Auditor; C. R. Gray, Vice Chairman of Board of Directors; T. W. Bockes, General Counsel, all being officers of the Union Pacific System; Leslie A. Miller, Governor of Wyoming; Paul R. Greever, Congressman; and J. C. O'Mahoney, Senator, from Wyoming; John McNeil, an old time friend who had done considerable consulting work for The Union Pacific Coal Company in its early days; also one from the Secretary to the Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Wyoming, and many others.

Many were disappointed that Mr. Pryde declined to tell any Scotch stories in his inimitable style. He, however, urged all present to attend the athletic contests and band concert in the afternoon, and the entertainment in the evening.

In introducing the speaker of the day, President McAuliffe said:

"You know we anticipated that President W. M. Jeffers of the Union Pacific System would be with us today. A week ago tomorrow Mr. Jeffers left Omaha for California with a rather sore throat, a malady which is still rather epidemic in Omaha, and I understand you have some of it here. Mr. Jeffers, who was compelled by the doctors who were treating him, to remain in Los Angeles, asked Mr. J. L. Haugh to speak to you in his place. I know you are disappointed in not having Mr. Jeffers with you, but I am sure when Mr. Haugh concludes his remarks you will be very glad that he came. Just a word about Mr. Haugh. In looking up his early career, I find that his first labor experience went in series of tens. At

ten years of age he started working as laborer at ten cents a day, working ten hours, and he was eventually promoted, receiving fifty cents per day for ten hours. After saving a competence sufficient to take him through college from that princely stipend, he was graduated as a civil engineer, working on the Big Four and the Northwestern Railroads in that capacity. When the war broke out he was called to Washington, serving the U. S. Railroad Administration, coming to the Union Pacific System as Assistant to President C. R. Gray in 1920. In 1929 Mr. Haugh was made Vice President of the Union Pacific System in which capacity he serves that rather marvelous property today. I am sure you will enjoy listening to him. He is definitely sympathetic and friendly



MR. J. L. HAUGH, *Vice President, Union Pacific Railroad, who made the main address.*

to all labor, having that laboring background, 'ten cents per day, ten hours per day and ten years of age to start with.' I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Haugh."

Mr. Haugh was loudly greeted when he arose. His address is worthy of being quoted in full here:

"Chairman Pryde, President McAuliffe, Distinguished Guests, Old Timers, and Friends:

"I would not have missed being here for the world. Honestly you have one of the finest days I have ever seen, and to look now into your faces, and see the joy and happiness you have here in comradeship and working together inspires me tremendously, and I know that it would inspire anyone.

"No one can represent President Jeffers adequately, but I will try to do the best I can. Mr. Jeffers was very pleased, and had looked forward to this meeting. I saw him just before he left Omaha for California, and he told me he was going to try to make it if he could, because his interests are with the Coal Company, and he regarded the Coal Company and its employees as an integral part of the Union Pacific System, a part of this great enterprise of ours. And when it became necessary for him to cancel this engagement, he did it with profound regret, but his regret is my joy, because, as I said, I have tremendously enjoyed this day. The bands, the parade, the reports I had of the doings yesterday have been amazing.

"I remember when Mr. McAuliffe brought to us the proposal for building this Old Timers' Building, and certain of the other buildings here in which you take great joy, I know. We were happy when we could make the appropriations to take care of this work, because we knew it would provide a center for your activities, where you could get much better acquainted, and where, together, you could play and enjoy life. After all, that is what we work for. We do not live to work; we work to live. And so, when we can get real joy and happiness out of it, we have accomplished, to a measure, the purpose which we all seek to attain.

"This is the fourteenth annual meeting of this, your association, and the Lord has certainly smiled on you with weather, and Mr. McAuliffe tells me it has happened on every previous occasion, and that is an indication of good will.

"Now the Coal Company—And I say that word 'company' as you think about it, it means

an association together of individuals for the promotion of a single purpose. Company, a company of individuals. That is really what it is. You are associated together as a company of individuals for the promotion of a certain work, a certain service, if you please, rather than work. It is a service, and that service is to provide fuel for a great railroad, and that railroad, in turn, has forty thousand employees who are together working in a company, a company of individuals to provide a service of transportation, and all together, you who furnish the fuel, we who do the work on the railroad, make up one of the greatest companies of individuals in this United States. We are all proud of it, and I know you are, and I know the men of the railroad are proud of the work that you do, as well as you are proud of the work they do.

"The general officers of the railroad have a lot of territory to cover. They have ten thousand miles of their own line, then they have meetings which they must attend in many other cities in the United States, with shippers and with public officers, and with officers of other

railroads, so that their time is spread out terribly thin. Mr. Mann, Vice President in charge of operations, is with us today. He just had to steal a little time away from his work of getting trains over the railroad. He was in Green River, and it is mighty fine that he can be with us, and I know you are glad. But if these general officers of the railroad were with you a great deal, you could know that something was wrong. That is because, whenever you find something wrong, you will find some of these officers. So, it is a compliment to you that they do not overburden you with their attentions.

"You have a great community here in Rock Springs, in Superior, Reliance, Winton and Hanna. These are great communities. They are communities that you, yourselves, have built. They are almost solely dependent upon your activities. They are dependent upon your citizenship. They are dependent upon your support. I was first here in 1920, and I notice a change in appearance which has taken place since that time. Streets are improved, houses nicely painted, and trees and shrubbery and flowers have been planted. Altogether, it looks like a community of people who are getting real enjoyment out of life. You have better homes, churches and schools, and I was particularly amazed at the complete-





AMONG THOSE PRESENT

Left to right—T. E. Jenkins, Denver; T. J. O'Brien, Salt Lake; Eugene McAuliffe, Omaha; E. L. Fries, Omaha; W. J. Jenkins, St. Louis; T. J. Thomas, Chicago; W. D. Ryan, Springfield, Ill.; T. S. Taliaferro, Rock Springs; Fred S. Wilkey, Chicago; J. L. Haugh, Omaha; Rev. F. W. Clayton, Omaha; Geo. B. Pryde, Rock Springs.

ness of your high school. You have everything that life can desire here.

"Another thing that impressed me was the length of service of the Coal Company employees. It is certainly a token and evidence of satisfied and loyal employees. This Old Timers' organization, with 725 members, out of a total of 2,539 mine workers, means that three out of every ten have been in the service twenty years or more. Three out of ten, truly an enviable record. This record is possible by reason of the fine homes that your splendid, loyal wives have made for you. I want to pay a tribute to them. You have done splendid work, but your wives have had to live with you. They have had to keep you working, keep you cleaned up, keep you going to church, and keep the children in school—a great tribute is due to them. And in these homes are growing up your children, who, yesterday and today, have given us such splendid exhibitions of team work in things that make for good citizenship. They are coming along to take your place. They are the ones upon whom we are going to depend in a few years to take our places and carry the load. These homes of yours have become traditional, as members of the second and third generations are now on their way to becoming Old Timers in the Union Pacific family.

"A few days ago Mr. McAuliffe showed me a copy of a letter written to a Rock Springs

friend by a former employe of the Coal Company now living in Yugoslavia. Speaking of Rock Springs, this man says:

"Your beautiful city is expanding and progressing so nicely, and it progresses because honesty and fairness govern there. Consideration is given to both the worker and the employe; each receives justice. It progresses because The Union Pacific Coal Company is honorable, and allows each of its employes decent living. This is one company on earth which is so just that we, who have known it and worked for it, should be thankful."

"This good man closed his letter with the words: 'Remain with God.' This is a beautiful tribute to good citizenship, faithful service, an interested and sympathetic employer, and worth-while living.

"This program shows that thirty-one nations are represented in your organization, and when I look at all these flags, I am really impressed with the fact that I doubt if there is any other flag on earth than ours that can carry together harmoniously and cooperatively all these nationalities. You live together and work together here, you work together as brothers. This is a wonderful country, a wonderful constitution, and a wonderful government, which can take care of all us people, and keep us harmoniously together as brothers.

"Your pioneering days were indeed difficult, but with better homes, splendid schools, and

your State University for your children, together with good roads, and the automobile and radio, life must be better, and, with your growing Safety record, many of you must live longer.

"This building represents a monument to the good intentions of the owners and officers of the Coal Company. This is your building. It was built and dedicated to the Old Timers' organization, now fourteen years old, and I am sure you are very proud of it, as I assure you that I am. I seriously question whether any building of similar size and completeness has been built for Old Timer employees by any other Coal Company in the country. Mr. McAuliffe is very proud of his employees, and holds the retired Old Timers in deep respect. I know this to be a fact, because he has often told me of it.

"I am sorry that my engagements prevented my being here yesterday to witness the splendid work done by the Boy and Girl Scout First Aid teams, as well as the men's teams. I have heard a great deal about the young people, the five bands, the community clubs and other social and betterment activities. I know you have a fine group of clergy here, and church workers, all of whom, regardless of denomination, work together for human betterment.

"And now a word about Safety. The Union Pacific Railroad, which is a parent of The Union Pacific Coal Company, leads all American railroads in its Safety performance. The Union Pacific Coal Company, if not already at the top of Safety for coal mines, will soon

occupy that enviable position. Further advancement rests very largely with you.

"Mr. McAuliffe has given me a most marvelous story of progress made toward Safety. The record shows that while, during the five years, 1923 to 1927, inclusive, your man hours per lost-time accident, were 15,617, and the next five years showed but little progress (16,329 man hours per lost-time accident) yet the next five years, and they are the years in which we are interested, 1933 to 1937, inclusive, showed 61,165 man hours of exposure per lost-time accident. In other words, in these few years, the accidents have decreased from an average of one to each man each seven years, to the present time when the average is one to each man each 28 years. Twenty-eight years to an accident. This is certainly progress!

"It is also interesting that, in the year 1937, the man hours of exposure per accident, rose to ninety-two thousand, and for the first five months of this year you have produced one hundred and eighteen thousand man hours to one lost-time accident. Now that is getting it up nearly to one accident per man per fifty-five years of service. Now, can you hold that line? I know you can hold it, and you can improve it.

"The management of the property feels that even a better record can be made. You know that, while the Company is interested in economical operation, it is the prevention of accidents with the attendant suffering, that the officials have uppermost in mind. I am sure



ROCK SPRINGS BAND

Harold Morgan, Drum Major. "Jim" Sartoris, Director, middle back.



RELIANCE-WINTON BAND

Dr. Doyle Joslin (inside circle) directing.

that Mr. Pryde, who is an Old Timer with more than forty years service, Mr. Bayless, Mr. Knill, and all the Superintendents and foremen, live and breathe Safety. Accidents mean loss of life, crippled or unproductive life, or loss of time. It is fundamental, therefore, to eliminate all accidents through Safety precautions. It is necessary in your own interest.

"I congratulate you on your great brotherly organization, and the delightful spirit of fellowship and friendship that typifies The Union Pacific Coal Company Old Timers' organization. You have pioneered together, you have worked together, you have suffered together, you have shared your pleasures together, and then you have done a great job of getting out the coal required by a great railroad, a railroad that is proud of its pioneering record, and its record of service and loyalty to the people of the United States of America. It is this relationship which cements us all together.

"I thank you."

One of the happiest affairs of the afternoon was the presentation of the forty-year buttons by Mr. and Mrs. McAuliffe. The forty-year class of 1938 consists of nine members, whose names are:

Alex Angelovich	William Moon
Carl Erickson	Edwin J. Parr
Axel Johnson	Daniel D. Potter
John Matson	Andrew Tarris

Urban Toucher

In introducing these members individually, Mr. McAuliffe said:

"The first recipient of the 40-year button this year is Alexander Angelovich. Mr. Angelovich is a native of Czecho-slovakia. He came to Rock Springs in September, 1895, entering the service as miner in old No. 1 Mine. A few years later he was moved to No. 9, and thence back to No. 1, remaining there until it closed down. He also served in Mines 4 and 10. He is a widower, has three married daughters and two sons.

"The next recipient is Mr. Axel Johnson, born in Sweden in 1873, coming to Rock Springs in 1897, when he entered our service. He did some prospecting work in Spring Valley and Reliance, about 1900, and he was then transferred to Cumberland, staying there until those properties closed down in 1930, coming to Rock Springs, where he is now employed as Hoistman in No. 8 Mine. He is married, with two sons in our employ at Reliance, and two adopted daughters, one of whom is in our store here as Assistant Bookkeeper.

"Mr. John Matson is the next recipient. He was born October 4th, 1871, in Finland. That is the one country, you know, that has paid its indebtedness to the United States. Even my own native land has welched, but for the time being only, I hope. Mr. Matson came to the United States in May, 1890. In the following year he began to work for our Company, driving a



THE NEW FORTY-YEAR CLASS

1. Alexander Angelovich
2. William Moon
3. Daniel D. Potter
4. Axel Johnson

5. Carl Erickson
6. Urban Toucher, Sr.
7. Edwin J. Parr
8. John Matson

9. Andrew Tarris, Sr.



UNION PACIFIC MALE CHORUS,
Evanston, Wyoming

manway in No. 1 Mine, Hanna. He is married, with three sons, employed by us at Hanna, one son operating a garage at Rawlins, and a daughter, married and living at Winton. He was retired April 1, 1937, on a pension.

"The next gentleman is Mr. William Moon, born September 9, 1882, in old Almy, one of our ghost towns. He started work for the Company there in June, 1896. From 1901 to 1905, he was employed at Spring Valley, moved to Rock Springs in 1905, and was in service until 1925, when he was transferred to Winton, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Moon is the son of Mr. James Moon, the first President of the Old Timers' Association. He is married, with a family of seven girls and two boys living at home. The sons, William and James, are on the tippie and inside the mine, respectively, at Winton.

"Here is a man who was born on the property. Mr. Edwin J. Parr was born in old Carbon, another ghost town, on May 31, 1884. He started work in the mines there August 3rd, 1898, remaining there until about 1902, when he moved to Rock Springs. Shortly after he was transferred to Spring Valley, another ghost town, thence back to Rock Springs in 1905, to Hanna in May, 1907, and then back to this city where he was employed until August, 1936. He was then transferred to Reliance, as Scraper Hoistman, at which occupation he is now employed. He is a married man and resides in Rock Springs, his family consisting of four daughters and two stepsons,

two of the married daughters living elsewhere.

"The next recipient is Urban Toucher, Sr., born May 10, 1874, in Jugoslavia. He came to this city in September, 1897, and, with the exception of a few months, has always worked for the Company here. He is a married man, with four sons (Urban, Junior, is machine boss at Winton) and two married daughters.

"Here is one of our most distinguished citizens. Artistic dancer, horseback rider, with numerous other accomplishments, and everybody knows him as 'Dan' Potter. Dan was born near Platteville, Ontario (well, I will not tell your age, Dan). He claims—Mr. Dewar says he merely 'claims'—to have reached Rock Springs December 4, 1885. Lots of these fellows came in in box cars and do not like to say much about it. He checked cars for the Union Pacific Railroad in 1886 and 1887, worked on No. 4 tippie, was a painter for several years, worked on No. 7 dump, worked in the electrical department for ten years, since 1909 has been Company electrician, and now Foreman of the Southern Wyoming Utilities Company. Is married, has two sons and one daughter (the oldest boy is employed by The Colony Coal Company here). Dan, will you not say a few words?"

Mr. Potter said, "The only thing is, I wish I was starting my forty years rather than finishing it. I thank you."

Mr. McAuliffe:

"I have a button here for Mr. Carl Erickson, who is not present.

"And then I want to say something that has

affected me a great deal. Some years ago, just immediately before one of these Old Timers' meetings, Mr. Chokie, an Old Timer, died. He was to receive his forty-year button, and his wife came to Mr. Pryde's office, and asked if it were possible to obtain that button and bury it with her husband. I think that shows a great deal of loyalty to the Old Timers. The other day practically the same thing happened. Mr. Andrew Tarris died just a few days ago, and his family came and asked us that his button might be buried with him. Now, we have lodges and secret societies in numbers, with passwords, and oaths, and everything of that sort, but I question if any organization, in the many years they have been in existence, have a greater loyalty shown them, than some of these Old Timers show to this, their own exclusive organization."

Mr. McAuliffe continued:

"I am not an Old Timer, but am here on sufferance, here as one of your guests. As stated by Mr. Haugh, this is your organization, and your building. We have one lady Old Timer, Miss Mary Taylor, who has been in

the service of the Company 37 years. We are not talking about Miss Mary's age, but she has been in the service 37 years. Like Mrs. McAuliffe, who was married at six, she may have entered the service at four or five years. Unfortunately, Miss Taylor is ill, and the basket of roses has been sent to her home, but we have another member from the distaff side, who has reached twenty years service today, Miss Miller. Please, Miss Miller, come up here.

"Miss Miller, it is my privilege to greet you, and present this basket of roses to you. I can remember Miss Miller when she was a very small girl working in the office at Cumberland, and I am sure Miss Taylor is glad to have a companion and running mate on the female side of the Old Timers' organization."

Mr. Pryde then announced that he had a pleasant duty to perform. He said:

"Probably some of you did not hear Mr. McAuliffe announce that Mrs. McAuliffe had a 42nd wedding anniversary, and we found out yesterday that Mr. McAuliffe also had one. So the members of the staff had a conference, and thought they could not let this meeting pass without expressing their regard in a tangible way. As you know, Mrs. McAuliffe has been coming here for many years, and decorating those forty-year men with buttons, and we appreciate her kindness very much. I am going to ask Mr. and Mrs. McAuliffe to accept this token of table silver as an assurance of our good will, and hope you will have a great many more such anniversaries."

After Toastmaster Pryde had thanked the ladies of the Congregational Church for arranging the banquet, the Hanna Orchestra for furnishing music, and all who had contributed to the success of the celebration, the meeting closed by singing America, and benediction by Rev. Albin Gnidovec.

AFTERNOON EVENTS

When considering the afternoon events, it is realized that "the old order changeth, giving place to new." Gone were the horseshoe pitching (presumably because George Blacker could not be beaten), the bocci balli, and the softball games of former years, and in their stead were boxing, wrestling, and climbing the greasy pole, and other forms of entertainment. The winners of the athletic contests are as follows:

Baseball Throwing

Lucile Korogi, Reliance—160 feet
Donna Drnas, Rock Springs—149 feet

Boys' Tug-of-War

Reliance—First
Hanna—Second

Men's Relay Race

Hanna—First
Reliance—Second



AFTERNOON GAMES
Climbing Greasy Pole

Shot Put

Fred Henetz, Rock Springs—First—41.7 Feet.

Evan Matson, Hanna—Second—41.5 Feet

Although the boxing, wrestling, greasy pole and other sports created considerable interest, the old saying, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," still holds good, as many viewed these events only between the musical numbers rendered by the bands.

The concert was held in front of the General Office Building, the Kilties, Rock Springs, Reliance-Winton, Superior and Hanna bands participating, playing separately and ensemble.

The afternoon tea party in the General Office Building, presided over by Mrs. Pryde, was an enjoyable affair.

In the evening, in the Old Timers' Building, excellent entertainment was furnished by Union Pacific Male Chorus of Evanston, Wyoming. During the dance which followed, delightful dancing numbers were rendered by Patty Corley, a dainty miss of five years, the Misses Mary and Jessie McPhie of Salt Lake City, and Miss Bette Black of Rock Springs. Pipers W. H. Wallace and Angus Craig also rendered selections on the bag pipes. A lively dance was held at the Elks Home for the younger folks, which was largely attended.

All in all, the 1938 reunion of the Old Timers was most enjoyable, and at a late hour the parting wish was heard on every side, "Good-bye, Good-bye, Old Timer!" "God be with you till we meet again!"

Run of the Mine

The Great Day That Has Passed

WHAT has come to be the greatest day in the year (with the exception of Christmas and the Fourth of July) to the Old Timers of The Union Pacific Coal Company family is now a memory, one that will remain with those who participated in the affairs of that busy Saturday, June 18th, until another year rolls around, and an even bigger and better reunion comes to those who will find it possible to attend.

Commencing with the business meeting in the Elks Club building when the Reverend Bruce K. Blunt spoke reverently and feelingly of those who had departed during the preceding year, on through the brief business exercises and then the few moments preceding the formation of the parade, which were enlivened by the five bands, the Scottish girl dancers, and that inimitable pair of announcers, Jack Armstrong and Bill Rodda, who alternately cried, "The next one will be on Rock Springs" or "Hanna," as they elected in this way

to call on one of the bands to play a selection from their varied repertoire, the forenoon passed, and what bands and what a day and, above all, what fellowship.

The coal mining industry has a tradition of its own and in no other industry can men of so many diverse nationalities meet on the same plane as do coal miners, and the outstanding example rests with our Old Timers' organization. The parade was gallantly carried out by the color-bearers with Marshal T. H. Butler leading, then the Kiltie Band, larger and more colorful than ever before, the four splendid brass and reed bands scattered at intervals through the line of march, with the Boy and Girl Scouts and Men's First Aid Teams in the rear.

So much for the Old Timers' day, the First Aid Meet, ably recounted in detail elsewhere, also enjoyed a sunny, windless Wyoming day and the boys and girls, as well as the men, gave a splendid accounting in First Aid Work. The Union Pacific Coal Company, its employees and their families are establishing an actual living relationship such as many more vocal individuals talk about without doing much, and out of this relationship a growing measure of good will and sympathetic accord has come into full flower.

At the banquet where 802 were served by the ladies of the First Congregational Church in fifty-eight minutes, the Old Timers and their wives and guests met together in happy fellowship, to adjourn later to hear the five bands and to witness the sports arranged for and carried out by the committee in charge. The evening entertainment was up to the usual high standard and the old time dances were varied by a floor show, novel and entertaining. Night came at last and hundreds who lack the magic of a singing voice turned in happy, and with singing souls. It was "two great days" rather than one that Rock Springs saw in June.

The Bituminous Coal Act of 1937

WE ATTEMPTED to present the unworkable side of this law in the April issue of the Employees' Magazine. Since that article was written the National Bituminous Coal Commission has, insofar as useful effect to the coal operator is concerned, done nothing. Instead, the industry continues to pay the excise tax of one per cent per ton plus the cost of maintaining the twenty-two District Boards which are in operation. District Board Twenty-one, covering the states of North and South Dakota, has not as yet been organized. The operators in the two states, North Dakota in particular, are apparently hard nuts to crack, although a growing production continues to displace Illinois, Montana, Wyoming,

Washington and lake borne coal from Duluth, all of which is mined under union labor conditions. How far the failure of the Mine Workers Union to unionize the farmer-coal miner labor of the Dakotas enters into the situation has not been specifically stated. There is also the question as to what portion of the coal mined in the Dakotas is excluded as "lignite" containing thirty or more per cent of moisture in place, and carrying a thermal value of less than 7600 British thermal units per pound.

If the Commission has failed to make either "fish or flesh" of the Dakota coals, such indicates no greater measure of remissness than does its failure as prescribed by law, to study the matter of increasing the uses of coal and the problems of importation and exportation; the economic operation of the mines, with a view to the conservation of the national coal resources; the safe operation of the mines; the problem of lowering distributing costs; and control of production through allocation, etc.

Regardless of whether or not the Commission is evading its full responsibilities as set forth in the act (which were all included in the arguments for its enactment), several thousand coal producers and an army of mine managers, engineers, auditors and clerks, already swamped with requests for statistical information, should extend to the Commission their united thanks for lenience shown; moreso that the accounting forces are at present the only employes getting more than two or three days per week, this in spite of the fact that Section 1 of the Act sets forth that its purpose was "to promote interstate commerce in bituminous coal and to remove burdens and obstructions therefrom." That the reverse has happened is, in the language of the street, "just too bad."

We make no claim to knowledge "of the law," not being a lawyer, but as a simple layman we somehow think that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in ruling against the constitutionality of the "Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935," enunciated certain principles of constitutional law that cannot fail to condemn the "Act of 1937" to that same limbo that engulfed the first law. In the decision referred to the Court said:

"The purposes of the 'Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935' involved in these suits as declared by the title, are to stabilize the bituminous coal-mining industry and promote its interstate commerce; to provide for cooperative marketing of bituminous coal; to levy a tax on such coal and provide for a drawback under certain conditions; to declare the production, distribution, and use of such coal to be affected with a national public interest; to conserve the national resources of such coal; to provide for

the general welfare, and for other purposes."

The act of 1937, changed the wording of the preamble to read:

"(P. 1511) (Section 1.) That regulation of the sale and distribution in interstate commerce of bituminous coal is imperative for the protection of such commerce; that there exist practices and methods of distribution and marketing of such coal that waste the coal resources of the Nation and disorganize, burden, and obstruct interstate commerce in bituminous coal, with the result that regulation of the prices thereof and of unfair methods of competition therein is necessary to promote interstate commerce in bituminous coal and to remove burdens and obstructions therefrom."

The theory of protecting the public welfare and the conservation of the coal resources of the nation is set up in both preambles, alike in intent though differing in language. The main difference in the two acts rests in the elimination in the 1937 act of specific labor regulatory provisions that were the real backbone and purpose of the Act of 1935. Here is what the Court said in declaring the labor provisions of the Act of 1935 invalid:

"Certain recitals contained in the act plainly suggest that its makers were of the opinion that its constitutionality could be sustained under some general federal power, thought to exist apart from the specific grants of the Constitution. The fallacy of that view will be apparent when we recall fundamental principles which, although hitherto often expressed in varying forms of words, will bear repetition whenever their accuracy seems to be challenged. The recitals to which we refer are contained in Sec. 1 (which is simply a preamble to the act), and, among others, are to the effect that the distribution of bituminous coal is of national interest, affecting the health and comfort of the people and the general welfare of the nation; that this circumstance, together with the necessity of maintaining just and rational relations between the public, owners, producers, and employees, and the right of the public to constant and adequate supplies at reasonable prices, require regulation of the industry as the act provides. These affirmations—and the further ones that the production and distribution of such coal 'directly affect interstate commerce,' because of which and of the waste of the national coal resources and other circumstances, the regulation is necessary for the protection of such commerce—do not constitute an exertion of the will of Congress which is legislation, but a recital of consideration which in the opinion of that body existed and justified the expression of its will in the present act. Nevertheless, this preamble may not be disregarded. On the contrary it is important, because it makes clear, except for the pure assumption that the condi-

tions described 'directly' affect interstate commerce, that the powers which Congress undertook to exercise are not specific but of the most general character—namely, to protect the general public interest and the health and comfort of the people, to conserve privately-owned coal, maintain just relations between producers and employees and others, and promote the general welfare, by controlling 'nation-wide production and distribution of coal. These, it may be conceded, are objects of great worth; but are they ends, the attainment of which has been committed by the Constitution to the federal government? This is a vital question; for nothing is more certain than that beneficent aims, however great or well directed, can never serve in lieu of constitutional power."

The first coal act (1935) decision contains a further informative opinion worth considering:

"No distinction is more popular to the common mind, or more clearly expressed in economic and political literature, than that between manufacture and commerce. Manufacture is transformation—the fashioning of raw materials into a change of form for use. The functions of commerce are different . . . If it be held that the term includes the regulation of all such manufactures as are intended to be the subject of commercial transactions in the future, it is impossible to deny that it would also include all productive industries that contemplate the same thing. The result would be that Congress would be invested, to the exclusion of the States, with the power to regulate, not only manufactures, but also agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, domestic fisheries, mining—in short, every branch of human industry. For is there one of them that does not contemplate, more or less clearly, an interstate or foreign market? Does not the wheat grower of the Northwest and the cotton planter of the South, plant, cultivate, and harvest his crop with an eye on the prices at Liverpool, New York, and Chicago? The power being vested in Congress and denied to the States, it would follow as an inevitable result that the duty would devolve on Congress to regulate all of these delicate, multiform and vital interests—interests which in their nature are and must be local in all the details of their successful management.

"Any movement toward the establishment of rules of production in this vast country, with its many different climates and opportunities, could only be at the sacrifice of the peculiar advantages of a large part of the localities in it, if not of every one of them. On the other hand, any movement toward the local, detailed and incongruous legislation required by such interpretation would be about the widest possible departure from the declared object of the clause in question. Not this alone.

Even in the exercise of the power contended for, Congress would be confined to the regulation, not of certain branches of industry, however numerous, but to those instances in each and every branch where the producer contemplated an interstate market . . . A situation more paralyzing to the state governments, and more provocative of conflicts between the general government and the States, and less likely to have been what the framers of the Constitution intended, it would be difficult to imagine."

There is but one logical reason why coal should have been singled out of the many thousand industrial activities carried on by citizens of the United States, for innumerable Congressional, Senatorial and Commission investigations (including the capable Bituminous Coal Commission investigation, Mr. John Hays Hammond, Chairman), and that was the tragically low wages paid in the unorganized coal producing districts, a situation that has been completely and we believe permanently cured. With that situation out of the way the coal industry should be placed, insofar as government nursing and regulation is concerned, on an absolute parity with the other major industries, such as metal mining, steel, automobile, lumber, and other like industries. Why, in substance, should the coal operator be coddled by a governmental Commission in order to save him from himself?

There is another interesting conclusion set forth by the Court. It refers to the so-called excise taxes that are in substance penalties. In the decision referred to, the Court said:

"The so-called excise tax of 15 per centum on the sale price of coal at the mine, or, in the case of captive coal the fair market value, with its drawback allowance of 13½%, is clearly not a tax but a penalty. The exaction applies to all bituminous coal produced, whether it be sold, transported or consumed in interstate commerce, or transactions in respect of it be confined wholly to the limits of the state. It also applies to 'captive coal'—that is to say, coal produced for the sole use of the producer.

"It is very clear that the 'excise tax' is not imposed for revenue but exacted as a penalty to compel compliance with the regulatory provisions of the act. The whole purpose of the exaction is to coerce what is called an agreement—which, of course, it is not, for it lacks the essential element of consent. One who does a thing in order to avoid a monetary penalty does not agree; he yields to compulsion precisely the same as though he did so to avoid a term in jail."

In the original "Guffey Act" the producer paid a tax of 15 per cent on the sales price of his coal. If he obeyed all the mandates of the Commission,

whether coming from the Commission as a body or through a clerk, a drawback or credit allowance of 13.5 per cent was granted the law-abiding operator. As the transaction was handled, the producer never paid but 1.5 per cent of his sales price, the 13.5 per cent was merely a coercive weapon, not much softer, however, than a blackjack. However, as a matter of history, not a single one of the large number who flouted the law ever paid the 13.5 per cent, many never paid the 1.5 per cent. The Commission was then in the same state of semi-paralysis that enmeshes them today. Fear of the unconstitutionality of the act froze the Commission then; the same situation exists today plus a continuous measure of political ferment.

There is no real difference in the tax provisions of the present act and those in the act of 1935, of which the Court said, "is clearly not a tax but a penalty." The present law provides for:

- (a) An excise tax of 1 cent per ton
- (b) An additional excise tax in an amount equal to 19.5 per centum of the sale price of the coal at the mine.

How the 19.5 per cent tax can be avoided is set forth in the law in the following words:

"(b) In addition to the tax imposed by subsection (a) of this section, there is hereby imposed upon the sale or other disposal of bituminous coal produced within the United States, when sold or otherwise disposed of by the producer thereof, which would be subject to the application of the conditions and provisions of the code provided for in section 4, or of the provisions of section 4-A, an excise tax in an amount equal to 19½ per centum of the sale price at the mine in the case of coal disposed of by sale at the mine, or in the case of coal disposed of otherwise than by sale at the mine, and coal sold otherwise than through an arms' length transaction, 19½ per centum of the fair market value of such coal at the time of such disposal or sale. In the case of any producer who is a code member as provided in section 4 and is so certified to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the Commission, the sale or disposal of such producer during the continuance of his membership in the code of coal produced by him shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subsection."

If any doubt exists as to the coercive effect of the 19.5 per cent tax provision of the 1937 act, ask any producer. It is not without murmuring that he reads, ponders over, and tries to carry out the complex requirements of the recurring circular orders written to build up a record and which have the effect of placing the industry in a straight-jacket which can only strangle its every movement, ultimately ending in suffocation. The thousands of dol-

lars being spent in the compilation of data relating to past and gone business represents effort and money wasted, none of which can be put to practical use. The Commission have yet to learn that yesteryear's business, whether conducted at a profit or a loss, has "gone with the wind," and that a new set of conditions must be met with each succeeding year.

We repeat with becoming humility that we are something like the boy who spent a half day "reading law" in his uncle's office, who afterward in a meditative spirit, said that he "was sorry he ever learned it," nevertheless we still hold to the belief that when the elections are over, and the Commission puts out a new set of prices, a thousand producers and consumers will, "like ravening wolves," again attack the prices, and the law and the act will again "go out the window" as did its predecessor. In the meantime, not forgetting the purpose of the act, "to promote interstate commerce in bituminous coal and to remove burdens and obstructions thereon," let us take a look at the record:

	<i>Bituminous Coal</i>	<i>Anthracite Coal</i>
Jan. 1 to June 19, 1937	210,051,000	25,494,000
Jan. 1 to June 19, 1938	143,259,000	21,434,000
Reduction, tons	66,792,000	4,060,000
Reduction, per cent	31.7	15.9

The American people are a hardy, long suffering race, and they should not forget that in any event the Act expires April 26, 1941.

The Future of Labor Legislation

THE President recently announced that he would appoint a Commission to study British labor legislation, perhaps with the view of securing an intelligent background for an improvement of the Wagner labor act, which has so far made only a negative contribution to the smooth functioning of American labor relations.

When our American Commission gets into the heart of the British labor situation, it will find that the present labor laws have been arrived at by trial and error, over a long period of years. A careful study of British labor legislation made a year ago by independent investigators, brought out the fact that the principal experience gained by Great Britain from its labor laws, is that of the necessity of setting up and maintaining a definitely responsible trade-union leadership with real discipline over the rank and file.

The theory of labor's responsibility in Great

Britain goes back to laws passed as early as 1871. In that year and in 1876, the theory of official registration of labor unions was established. The acts gave the labor unions legal status, the unions' books were opened to inspection and periodical audits by the union were required, and yet the laws referred to were but a half-way step. The courts were frequently appealed to by employers and injunctions were granted that tied the hands of labor, and so in 1906, an act was passed eliminating labor injunctions.

Other and later laws were passed but still strikes came with recurring frequency, causing partial paralysis of the nation's business. Labor troubles reached the high point in 1926 when all trade and transport activities were brought to a standstill by a general strike, a strike so far reaching as to bring every non-trade-union citizen of Britain to his feet. The national reaction was so intense that the strike broke in a few hours, British labor learning that citizenship responsibilities transcended union made laws. Out of this situation came the sweeping trade union act passed in 1927, and Britain after fifty-six years of experimental legislation had at last a law that bound both employer and employee.

The major provisions of this last act declare illegal all sympathetic strikes or lockouts by employers designed "to coerce the government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community." It defines such a strike as one that is not "within a trade or industry" and is not a dispute "between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen," over "the employment or nonemployment or terms of employment, or with the conditions of labor, of persons in that trade or industry."

The act further imposes criminal liability only on those union officials or employers directing illegal strikes or lockouts, declares that persons expelled from a union for not participating in an illegal strike may claim damages from the union and, in addition, makes a union liable for damages resulting to an employer from an illegal strike.

It prohibits union leaders from contributing union funds to a political party and enables the attorney general to apply in court for an order prohibiting expenditure of union funds for any strike held illegal under the act. It also enjoins civil servants from joining any union that is affiliated with any outside industrial or political organization.

The courts act empowered the Minister of Labor to set up an arbitration court at the request of either party to an industrial dispute, or without the request of either when he considered it advisable. These courts are a permanent part of the government machinery and are composed of experts drawn from a panel.

The tribunal's decision is not binding on either party. In fact, there is no such thing as compulsory arbitration in Great Britain. But, in practice, the decisions of the arbitration court are given so much publicity by British newspapers that parties to the dispute accept them as final.

This law, unlike the Wagner act, places responsibility equally on the shoulders of employer and Union. It has translated an irresponsible and at times lawless combination of employes, frequently driven by labor racketeers, into an orderly business organization where both sides must come into court with clean hands, placing their respective causes before a competent court, who arrives at a finding which public opinion demands must be obeyed. To the same extent it has made the employer take cognizance of his responsibilities to his employes and the nation.

There are other instrumentalities provided by the British law, that serve to reinforce the system of voluntary bargaining between employer and employee. The law provides for work committees to investigate grievances before they reach the strike stage. Strikes can only be called after proper notice and after all the demands, terms and conditions at issue, have been specified. Strikes do occur in Great Britain but they have taken the form of what is called "lightning strikes," hastily arrived at and which seldom last long, as they must be carried out without union support or funds. In each strike of this sort the influence of the union is directed toward terminating the strike.

America through the Commission first referred to can learn much from the present British practice, provided politics such as infest our local and national labor situation is kept definitely in the background.

Burglary and Theft

FROM time to time men in the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company, their children or other relatives, and likewise men who are not employed by the Company, attempt to break into, and in some instances, enter our merchandise stores and filling stations, stealing whatever merchandise appeals to their fancy, much of the material taken consisting of novelties and sporting goods, evidencing the fact that it is not necessarily hunger that leads men and boys to commit burglary. In almost every instance the thieves have been apprehended, and either fined in the case of small peculations, or otherwise sent to the reform school or the penitentiary when the thefts reach substantial proportions. In substance, the management of the Company long ago decided that no effort would be spared in securing the prosecution of criminals of

the type referred to, and on the whole it can be said that very few of the parties committing burglaries succeeded in getting away, although in a few instances their apprehension took place in states far remote.

On May 19th, about 10:30 P. M., five young boys broke into the back door of the Superior store, stealing merchandise approximating \$10.00 in value plus a .22 caliber rifle, none of the fathers of the five boys employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company. The boys were arrested and brought into the superintendent's office together with their parents where the whole situation was discussed with the Deputy Sheriff, the manager of our stores and the superintendent, the boys released with the understanding that their parents would pay for the merchandise stolen, which was done. Arrangements were further made for the boys to report to the Deputy Sheriff each week for a period of six months, the parents agreeing to enforce this arrangement.

It is rather tragic to learn that boys ranging from eleven to thirteen years of age are allowed to run at large as late as 10:30 at night, an hour when the children of every orderly family should be in their beds, this situation suggesting rather forcibly that the parents of the five boys were not assuming the full responsibility of looking after their children.

The extreme youth of the five children engaged in the Superior theft did not justify their being formally prosecuted and sent to a reform school. It is our opinion, however, that if the parents of these boys do not look after their young children more closely than they have apparently done in the past, one or more of these boys will eventually get into serious trouble.

This article is not intended as a preachment and with the full realization of the difficulties that attach to raising children properly in this rather trying age, we are wondering how many of these boys are trained by their parents to attend Sunday School and church service, the family in that way securing the moral reinforcement of the fine body of clergymen that are trying to pull up the manners and morals of not only the youths but the middle-aged and elderly people in our communities. If the parents of these boys do not now send them to Sunday School and bring them to church we would earnestly urge they give consideration to that avenue of help in the raising of their children.

Taxes, Taxes, Taxes

A GENERATION ago and long before Kaiser Wilhelm, with his beastly arrogance, decided to mop up and take over all civilized Europe, Prince

Henry of Battenburg, a younger man and a polite gentleman, toured the United States, including the far west.

We recall that when the Prince was suffering his last reportorial inquisition from New York news gatherers, one young reporter asked him what was the most outstanding impression of America he would carry away with him. As the Prince was a bachelor, the reporter rather anticipated that his answer would be one complimentary to our American women, who were then in the throes of a deification period carried on by the artist Gibson, whose illustrations of girls with Grecian profiles and waspish waists were then the vogue.

Prince Henry surprised his listeners by saying in carefully worded English, that the one thing he would always remember about America, was the white and blue "Western Union Telegraph Company" signs that were to be seen on every railroad station, even in the heart of the western deserts. We ourselves recall seeing a train order board and a Western Union sign in front of a station house somewhere on the Central Pacific line west of Ogden, the station built out of adobe. Today the telegraph lines serve millions of people daily, cheaply and well. Now as to taxes.

Mr. R. B. White, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was recently credited in the public press with the following statement:

"Taxes levied against the company for 1937 and assignable to operations amounted to \$5,382,000, an increase of \$1,239,000 over 1936, or nearly 30 per cent. For the last two years, the cumulative increase in taxes has been 58 per cent. These direct taxes, payable by the company, represented about 62 per cent of net income before taxes in 1937, and were equal to \$5.15 a share on the outstanding capital stock and to \$106.36 an employee. In addition, Western Union patrons were required to pay taxes of \$4,604,000 in 1937. The Federal Communications Commission recently issued an order continuing the rates for government domestic telegraph messages at 40 per cent of commercial rates, subject to certain minima, for the year beginning July 1, 1938, with such government messages having 'priority over all other business.'"

Why the United States government should exact a discount of sixty per cent on its telegraph business of approximately \$1,150,000 annually while the company is compelled to pay in taxes a sum equal to \$5.15 annually on each share of capital stock outstanding, is difficult to explain.

The Lure of Easy Jobs is Too Tempting

WHEN the President of the Mormon Church, Mr. Heber J. Grant, now 81 years of age and who has contributed in a marked degree to the building up of a great religious, moral and social institution, expresses an opinion on any subject those within the sound of his voice usually listen most carefully.

President Grant recently gave a representative of the press the experience of the Mormon Church in its attempt to take its unemployed members off relief rolls and WPA lists. President Grant felt this partial failure very keenly, stating that the luxury of getting something for little or nothing from government funds had proved too seductive a temptation for a large number of the less frugal members. President Grant further stated that because it has proved impossible to persuade many of his church members to resist the temptation to lean on the government he said he now would have to content himself with urging those who go to work on WPA jobs to try and give an honest day's work for their money.

"I have watched men at work on these government jobs. I have counted slowly to four between their shovelfuls. In some cases I have counted to as high as forty between shovelfuls—and they were mighty skimpy shovelfuls at that."

President Grant, in discussing his own boyish background, said:

"When I was a few days old my father died, and my mother was left penniless with the task of supporting herself and her children with her needle.

"As a small boy I remember that at one time our roof leaked in several places and we hadn't enough money to buy the few necessary shingles, so my mother placed buckets to catch the water when it rained.

"A bishop came with an offer from the church to buy the shingles for her, but she refused and we didn't repair the roof until we had saved the money necessary to buy them."

President Grant's church made an organized effort to accumulate foodstuffs and other necessities, but Federal "easy money" proved more attractive than food, clothing and independence. The newspaper report referred to contains the statement that:

"A destitute woman member reported to the church that her husband spent the WPA check that he received last night for liquor and that the family was without food. The church sent her the necessary supplies."

Wherein Lie the Facts?

ON JUNE 13th, Secretary of Labor Perkins in addressing the International Labor conference in Geneva, Switzerland, is reported as having said:

"Industrial relations in the United States are now on a more stable basis than for 20 years. The number of strikes has, from any real point of view, diminished. There were 4,700 strikes out of a working population of 38 million in 1937."

At almost the same hour Mr. Edward F. McGrady, former assistant to Madame Perkins, spoke to an advertising convention in Detroit, saying:

"In 1937 alone we had a total of 4,600 strikes with the consequent loss of 28,300,000 man-days of labor to 1,875,000 workers. This was by far the greatest number of strikes that has ever occurred in any single year of American history."

Miss Perkins, who approved of sit-down strikes and other forms of labor unrest a few months ago, further said that the United States "has much to learn from other countries regarding the improvement of working conditions and maintenance of good relations between labor and employers."

Ed McGrady also made the further observation:

"American industry has made a great contribution to humanity. It pays more wages to the workers than is received by all workers in all the European nations. It has created for our people a purchasing power that is greater than that of a billion and a half persons in the combined countries of Europe and Asia."

If one has any doubt as to who, Madame Perkins or Mr. McGrady, is most nearly right, we need but refer to the fact that millions of working people have been streaming into the United States for many years, while the movement in the opposite direction has always been insignificant.

If labor is to ever again get off relief, it is high time to put the stopper in the gas bottle and face the facts as they exist.

The Wyoming Workmen's Compensation Fund

EFFECTIVE March 1, 1937, the premium rates paid by employers subject to the Wyoming Compensation Law were very substantially amended, a series of graded rates based on the severity and frequency of accidents then established, the higher rates to apply until any overdraft on the fund by the individual employer was eliminated.

The law has worked out most successfully, the total overdrafts on March 1, 1937, were \$442,670, on March 1, 1938, a reduction of \$120,847 had been made, leaving the net overdrafts on March 1,

1938, \$321,822. As of May 31, 1938, the total assets of the compensation funds unallocated to time payment awards were \$848,512.46.

With a marked reduction in payrolls, due to depressed business conditions and the falling off in the payments made on overdrafts, the total reserves within the fund will undoubtedly shrink for a few months. However, under the present law the fund will continue to remain definitely satisfactory.

Life Everlasting

The June issue of the Employees' Magazine carried a short article by an anonymous author with the caption shown above. An old and valued friend, a fine Christian gentleman, recently wrote us saying that our selection brought to his mind, the following extract from an address delivered by the late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"I think it not improbable that man, like the grub that prepares a chamber for the winged thing it has never seen but is to be; that man may have cosmic destinies that he does not understand."

1937 Railroad Safety Contest

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway won the Group A award in the 11th Annual Railroad Employees' Safety Contest which covers only casualties (killed plus injured) to employees as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission by 106 competing railroad units and seven operating zones of The Pullman Company. The awards were made on a basis of the lowest casualty rates per million man-hours worked, no contestant, however, being eligible to win a group award for two consecutive years.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, group winner for 1936, finished the 1937 contest with a rate of 3.38, the casualty rate of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway being 3.82.

For Switching and Terminal roads, the Ogden Union Railway & Depot Company headed Group A with a percentage of 2.89.

Symbolic plaques were presented to officials of winning roads at a banquet held in Chicago evening of May 16th.

The Decay of Principle

Half-a-century ago a fraction of the brutalities of the past few months would have roused the conscience of the entire Christian world. Protestant and Catholic alike would have stood up to denounce them. It may be that during recent years the world has seen so much barbarity that we have grown accustomed to its ways. . . . There was a

time when the work of men's inspired hands was revered and people stood in awe before paintings and statuary and temples. But now Rheims Cathedral can be blasted, or the Praedo Museum in Madrid or the whole sacred city of Guernica. That is what the Moors and Franks and Huns did of old. It were a tragedy indeed if humanity were to swing right back to where it began. Only a return to high ends secured by ethical means can avert such a tragedy. . . . It is our obvious responsibility to use every determination to seek, in company with others, the ways of peace. The alternative is too terrible to consider. Humanity has lost much in these recent years. What it needs to regain is a great conception of religion if life's finest things are not to be allowed to decay.—*Newcastle (England) Daily Journal.*"

An Open Letter to a Motorist Who Drives Too Fast Through Our Street

I SAW you barely miss a little boy on a tricycle this morning and heard you yell, "Get the hell out of the way! Don't you know any better than to ride in the street?" He didn't answer because he hasn't learned to talk yet. So I'm going to answer for him. No, the little boy doesn't know any better than to ride his tricycle in the street. He has been warned not to, but little boys don't always heed warnings. Some adults don't, especially traffic warnings; for example the one limiting the speed of automobiles in city streets.

I'm going to tell you something about that little boy: He has a mother who endured considerable inconvenience, anxiety and suffering to bring him into the world. He has a father who has worked hard and made many sacrifices to make him healthy and happy. The supreme purpose of their lives is to have their little boy grow up to be a useful and prosperous man.

Now stop a minute and think. I know your minutes are valuable, and I know it will be hard for you to think. But try. If you should kill a child, how would you feel facing its parents? What excuse could you give them for having robbed them of their dearest possession? More important: What excuse could you possibly offer Him whose Kingdom is made up of little children?

Children, my hasty friend, were here long before you or your automobile were ever thought of. All the automobiles on earth are not worth the life of one little boy on a tricycle. Any competent garage mechanic can put a car together, however badly it's smashed, but nobody on earth can put a child together once its life has been crushed out. We don't know what that little boy may some day be. But we know what you are, and it's unimportant. We could get along without you, but we can't spare a single little boy on this street.—*George Malcolm Smith, in The Travelers Protection.*

Poems by Judge Walter Malone

FOR the month of July we have chosen the work of Judge Walter Malone, born in De Soto County, Mississippi, February 10, 1866, passing away several years ago, the date and place of his death we cannot recall. Walter Malone was graduated at the University of Mississippi, subsequently engaging in the practice of law and literary work. He resided in Memphis for many years and thirty-five years ago his poems were widely published and read.

Many years ago, Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas, who died August 16, 1900, who was also a lawyer, lecturer and writer, gave to the press his famous "Opportunity," one stanza of which we quote:

"I knock unbidden once at every gate—
If sleeping wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away—it is the hour of fate.
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death, but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore,
I answer not, and I return no more."

When Judge Malone read Ingalls' verse he felt it too harsh, in substance he leaned toward the doctrine that there was ever another chance for those who would try, and so he wrote:

"OPPORTUNITY"

"They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake, and rise and fight and win.

"Wail not for precious chances passed away!
Weep not for golden ages on the wane!
Each night I burn the records of the day—
At sunrise every soul is born again!

"Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous retribution's blow?
Then turn the blotted archives of the past
And find the future's pages white as snow.

"Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

"Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come.

"Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say 'I can'!

*No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep
But yet might rise and be again a man!"*

Unlike Ingalls' pessimistic challenge, there is a ringing note of hope in the last two lines of Malone's beautiful poem.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, a wealthy Tennessee planter then forty years of age, Nathan Bedford Forrest, entered the Confederate service as a private in White's Mounted Rifles. Organizing a regiment which he equipped at his own expense, Forrest soon became one of the most daring commanders in the Southern army. In 1862, he helped to defend Fort Donelson, and when his superiors had determined upon surrender to General U. S. Grant in command of the Federal forces, Forrest led his men through a sheet of icy water in a blinding storm and escaped, thereafter his career was brilliant and devastating. On Aug. 21, 1864, after making a sixty-hour ride from Tupelo, Mississippi, he swept into the city of Memphis, Tennessee, at daylight, where he made havoc with the Federals stationed there in charge of army supplies. Thirty-five years ago visitors to Memphis made their way to the "Old Gayoso" hotel saloon to be shown where the daring Forrest rode up to the side of the polished mahogany bar and without dismounting dashed off a stiff jigger of whiskey, to ride out into the now alarmed city. It was this incident that led Judge Malone to write:

"FORREST IN MEMPHIS"

"August 21, 1864"

"Forrest has come from the country down
A-raiding the streets of Memphis town;
He comes post-haste, a-whiz and a-whir,
With clank of sabre and clink of spur.

"Swooping he speeds with his fearless boys
In a cloud of dust, in a storm of noise,
With their slouching hats and their coats of gray,
Through the half-wake town at the peep o' day.

"Ahead of them all the leader comes
With hurry of hoofs and din of drums,
Gallant and grand on his nimble mare,
With his coal-black beard and his iron-gray hair.

"Startled from sleep is the Yankee host,
And every man seeks his appointed post;
The town is a-whirl in its vague alarms,
There's a shout to wake and a call to arms.

"'Forrest is here!' is the sentry's cry,
As the gray troopers go like a hurricane by;
'Forrest is here!' men shout on the street,
As they see his mare with her flying feet.

"Forrest is here!" all the newsboys call,
 'Forrest is here!' all the bootblacks bawl,
 'Forrest is here!' cries the red cock, 'hark!'
 'Forrest is here!' all the watch-dogs bark.

"Washburn, aroused from his soft, snug bed,
 Sans trousers, sans boots, sans waistcoat, has
 fled;
 Like a flag of truce, with the winds a-flirt,
 There flaunts in his rear the tail of his shirt.

"Forrest rides straight through the hotel door,
 And in Centaur style he paces the floor;
 Dismounting, he orders a drink and cigar,
 As in bygone days at the hotel bar.

"Come, give us a drink—some mint if you please,
 My boys, too, are here; give a drink to these;
 Though their pockets aren't puffed with dollars
 and dimes,
 You'll give us a nip for the sake of old times.

"No sugar, no water, stop! there is enough!
 Your health, my old fellow: Don't be in a huff;
 And now for a smoke; we must go, you see,
 So now, Mike, my friend, charge it all to me."

"Forrest remounts on his restless steed,
 And soon with his boys has started a-speed;
 The kettle drums rattle, the bass drums beat,
 The streets are a-din with the tramp of feet.

"No matter! he leaves as quick as he came,
 And with hot-haste hoof the flints are a-flame;
 Though the bluecoats rush, they have come too
 late,
 And Forrest glides safe through the city gate.

"And the bluecoat boys they follow him fast,
 But they lose the trace, and return at last;
 Too swift and too sly! So none of his foes
 Will follow the path where Forrest goes."

Malone did a lot of travelling, in our east, in
 England and on the continent and while in London
 he gained the experience that led to:

"A STRANGER IN LONDON"

"Here in the greatest city of the world
 A hundred thousand people pass me by.
 The old, the young, the rich, the poor I see,
 All rushing on to different destinies.
 I have no friend amid the swarming throng,
 No man, no woman here gives thought to me.
 I never saw one being here before,
 Nor shall I see one being here again.
 Alone, deserted in this stranger land,
 I feel my utter insignificance,
 And say, 'It matters not what one may be,
 What one may plan, his dreams, his destiny,
 Since all his life is merest nothingness.'

"And then I turn, and hurrying swiftly by,
 A careless stranger almost touches me.
 I ask him to direct me to a place
 Which I have sought an hour or more in vain.
 Then all at once his half-impatient face
 Breaks in a kindly and good-natured smile.
 Not only does he tell me how to go,
 Which way to turn, and where to find my place,
 But suddenly he says: 'Come, go with me;
 I'll show the way myself.' Though I protest
 He leads the whole way, till we reach the spot.

"And so we part. A pleasant good-bye next,
 A friendly smile from him and thanks from me,
 And then I see him lost amid the crowd.
 I never saw the stranger's face before,
 And never shall I see his face again.

"And yet, O stranger, you have taught me this:
 All men are brothers! Though the nations fight
 For fancied wrongs, and though the poor and weak
 Must bleed and die to glorify the Great,
 I feel that artificial boundaries,
 Frontiers and outposts, cannot make us foes.
 The little deed of kindness you have done
 Shows all mankind are kinsmen unto me,
 That you and I, contemporaries, friends,
 Put here to share our portion of the earth,
 And born to live the selfsame day and time,
 Are children of the true and only God."

Many of Malone's poems, regardless of the faith
 and courage that is contained in his "Opportunity,"
 carry a sense of defeatism and nostalgia, and this
 attitude enters into his:

"ALONE IN NEW YORK"

"Far from familiar old-time haunts I tread,
 Far from remembered scenes of Tennessee;
 A wilderness of walls I see instead,
 A surging ocean of humanity.

"For leafy woods are piles of brick and stone;
 For grassy fields a million roofs arise;
 For crooning winds, I hear the cable's groan;
 For lowing herds, I hear the huckster's cries.

"For mocking-bird is singing to the breeze—
 I hear the roll of wagon wheels instead.
 An iron eagle in his iron trees,
 The engine thunders swooping overhead.

"Within the city park the sparrow cheeps,
 Consoling for the warble of a thrush;
 Mechanic fountains make mechanic leaps
 To imitate the mountain torrent's rush.

"The stiff, ungraceful walks, prim flower-beds,
 Show gaudy clumps of yellow, red, or green;
 The trim-clipped hedges lift their tawdry heads
 To vie with tangled wildwoods I have seen.

"But here I came for sake of you, my Art,
As I had promised in the long ago,
To follow you with ever-loyal heart,
Though fame and fortune I might never know.

"And though I tread alone, I feel your hand
Slip into mine as in the dear old days;
And though a stranger in a strangers' land,
I hear your footsteps all my crowded ways.

"And though my heart aches as I go alone,
And though mine eyes grow dim with unshed
tears,
Although my bosom now is steel and stone,
Unlike its old self of departed years;

"And though at night I toss and toss awake,
Within a garret, on a lowly bed;
Although my struggling spirit seems to break,
When halcyon hopes and darling dreams have
fled—

"I hear you whisper: 'Wait, O wait for dawn,
When all heart-breaking anguish shall be
through;
And should you win or lose, go on, go on,
And still, brave heart, be true, be true, be
true!'"

No lovelier tribute was ever written to that great
Evangelist and hymn writer and the unwilling
founder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Charles
Wesley, than Judge Malone's:

"THE HYMNS OF CHARLES WESLEY"

"What simple strains are these, to live so long,
To move so many in so many lands,
When self-appointed arbiters of song
Are all effaced like scribblings in the sands.

"In dens of London, choked with sin and shame.
The beggar and the burglar stop to hear;
And in the night, beneath the street-lamp's flame,
The ruined woman feels a burning tear.

"In mines of Cornwall, underneath the sea,
The grimy laborer hears their martial tread,
Their fervent call from coming wrath to flee,
Above the ocean thunders overhead.

"Amid Missouri forests, dark and lone,
And by the Mississippi's turbid waves,
In nameless churchyards, bramble-overgrown,
Their converts fill a thousand thousand graves.

"Among the rude huts of the pioneers,
Those hymns awoke the wilderness at dark.
Above the cries of wild beasts, fraught with fears.
The panther's growling and the gray wolf's bark.

"So I remember, when a barefoot boy,
I thrilled to hear thy wondrous trumpet-call

To Zion, and its days of deathless joy,
Its crystal river and its jasper wall.

"And, led by thee, I saw its clustered palms,
Its shining summits with their diamond skies,
A Beulah-land, with everlasting calms,
And lilies wet with dew of Paradise.

"And thou didst sing the Savior's loving care,
Seeking his lost sheep through the fading light,
To snatch and save him from the lion's lair,
Amid the deserts, in the coming night.

"These hymns have raised the peasant from the sod,
Have made the rude half-savage nature sweet,
Have reared a score of Kingdoms unto God,
And laid a million hearts at Jesus' feet."

One more selection before we close. Up to about
the year 1900, the city of Memphis was a sufferer
from that then dread plague, Yellow Fever. The
first great epidemic occurred in 1855, appearing
again most violently in 1867, 1873, 1878 and 1879.
The epidemics of 1878-1879 so paralyzed the in-
dustries of the city that in 1879, Memphis was un-
able to meet its current indebtedness and the char-
ter as a city was revoked. Thousands died and those
who could get away left the city for the north. As
is always the case, courage of the highest character
appears from unlooked-for sources, and when the
dread plague overwhelmed the city in the summer
of 1878, a fallen woman, shunned by all, volun-
teered to care for the sick and dying. It was of this
woman that the poet wrote:

"ANNIE COOK"

"Died September 11, 1878"

"Your life, in youth, was written all in wine,
You gathered poppies of the poisoned breath.
Sin was so beautiful she seemed divine,
Thou daughter of the Devil and of Death.

"But soon you saw her loveliness depart,
You saw her splendor and her glory dead,
And you were left with bruised and bleeding heart,
When all the comrades of your youth had fled.

"Yes, all had fled, sweet youths of long ago;
Where now their fruity lips, their clustering
curls,
Their May-morn eyes, their dimpled cheeks aglow,
The peach-bloom hoys, the morning-glory girls!

"Yes, all had left you to your bitter fate,
To walk the highways of the wicked town,
To hear your heart cry out 'Too late, too late!'
Amid the darkness when the sun went down.

"The City's noises seemed to mock your pain;
The iron engine like Prometheus groaned,
Like drowning Sappho sobbed the midnight rain,
And like King Lear the winds of winter moaned.

"Then fell the plague on men with poisoned breath,
And weakling saints were scattered far in flight,
But you were firm, you would not flee from death;
You dressed the dead, you nursed the sick at night.

"Deserted and abandoned by them all,
When even God seemed frowning from the skies,
You would not shirk the sufferer's piteous call.
But faced the Terror with unflinching eyes.

"Where death was strongest, thou wert sure to be;
Where hope was weakest, thou wert sure to come.

Then He who knew thy sorrows pitied thee;
Thy kind eyes closed, thy faithful hands grew numb.

"What Priest, what Sage, can solve life's mysteries?
We know not whether hope died in thy pall,
If thy dost tread today in Paradise,
Or whether in thy grave was end of all.

"Yet I would lay a lily on thy tomb,
Oh thou who in the steps of Jesus trod,
O heroine who defied the voice of doom,
O daughter of the true and only God!"

Many years ago, that other beautiful southern city, New Orleans, which also suffered recurring visitations of the plague, established a small memorial park called Margaret Place, in memory of a poor, unlettered Irish woman, Margaret Haugherty. This kindly woman owned and conducted a hand bakery from which she gained a livelihood. When the plague was taking its thousands and the city, panic stricken, suffered for food, Margaret Haugherty toiled day and night, making bread to give to the starving poor. When frosts came and the fever disappeared, Margaret, with her life savings gone, sickened and died, and the people of New Orleans, set aside the little memorial park, erecting therein a statue of this gloriously Christian soul. We wonder if Annie Cook and Margaret Haugherty did not meet in the great beyond, kindred souls, the past forgotten by a forgiving Saviour.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

THE Colorado School of Mines, Golden, late in May conferred the degree of Engineer of Mines upon three Wyoming youths at its 64th Annual Commencement exercises. Allan P. Nesbitt, Jr., Cheyenne; Chas. B. Nines, Casper, and Tom Yen Yee, Kemmerer, were the successful graduates.

Engineering degrees were conferred on 99 graduates of the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, on May 27th, at which Dr. John Wellington Finch, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, and a former member of the faculty of the institution,

delivered the commencement address. A Doctor of Engineering degree was granted to Dr. Finch.

The State Coal Mine Inspector of Colorado, in the April bulletin, announces that its 227 mines in 22 counties produced 345,554 tons. For the four months ending April, the output was 2,855,483 tons.

The Dominion Coal Company at its Caledonia Colliery in the Glace Bay district of Nova Scotia, has an air compressor which has been in service continuously for 45 years, and the news item states it may be exhibited at the World's Fair in New York next year. It was purchased at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Our "Charley Smith" motor, which stands out in front of the Old Timers' Building here, ante-dates it one year.

The Governor of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, first referred to the presence of coal in that vicinity in 1672. The earliest mention of coal in the United States was made by the French Explorers Marquette and Joliet, the year following.

As early as 200 B. C., the Chinese used coal for various industrial purposes—the firing of porcelain, manufacturing cast iron, etc.

The Greek philosopher, Theophrastus, B. C. 287, wrote that coal was well known to the peoples of that period, explaining that "brittle stones which become, as it were, burning coals when put into a fire, and continue for a long time, their smell being troublesome and disagreeable," referring to the gas probably, as they were unacquainted with the method of using the fuel.

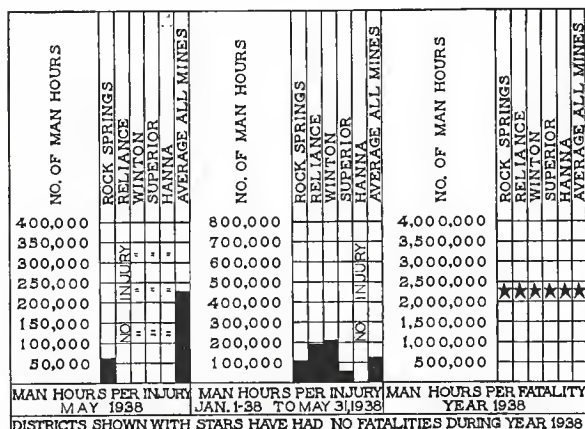
In 1189 a seam was located in Belgium and a few brief years later an outcrop was discovered in England.

"The abundant life of which we have heard so much recently does not come to those who have all obstacles removed from their paths by others. It develops from within and is rooted in strong mental and moral fiber. To look to government to supply all material safeguards is to sound the doom of the great American tradition. If America is to go forward, we must develop in our colleges ideals of courage, industry, and independence."—*William Mather Lewis*.

"I do not know how wicked American millionaires are, but as I travel about and see the results of their generosity in the form of hospitals, churches, public libraries, universities, parks, recreation grounds, art museums and theatres I wonder what on earth we should do without them."—*William Lyon Phelps*.

Make It Safe

May Accident Graph



ONE accident in Rock Springs during the month of May did not change the standings of the districts in man hours per injury. Hanna still leads with no injuries, Winton is second, Reliance third, Rock Springs fourth and Superior last. This one accident makes ten for the year, and puts us on schedule again to attain a goal of an average of not more than two injuries per month.

The comparison with last year through May is again in favor of 1938 with 118,012 man hours per injury compared to 110,221 for 1937. There were several good months during the summer of last year and it will be necessary to hold the injuries to a minimum if the record is to continue to show improvement this year. If we continue to form good safety habits there is no doubt that the safety record will improve.

Twenty years of experience will not hold up the top if proper timbering is not used, will not save broken toes if soft-toed shoes are worn, or will not keep flying pieces of coal or metal out of the eyes if goggles are worn in hip pockets. Safety practices, safety devices and safety clothing are being improved to prevent injuries. Be sure you are getting full benefit from those designed for you.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MAY 31, 1938

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	100,051	2	50,026
Rock Springs No. 8..	137,984	1	137,984

Rock Springs Outside.	72,232	0	No Injury
Total.....	310,267	3	103,422
Reliance No. 1.....	108,836	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	51,373	1	51,373
Reliance Outside	37,506	0	No Injury
Total.....	197,715	1	197,715
Winton No. 1.....	91,091	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	80,724	1	80,724
Winton Outside	37,989	0	No Injury
Total.....	209,804	1	209,804
Superior "B"	69,664	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	77,028	3	25,676
Superior "D"	69,937	1	69,937
Superior D. O. Clark.	7,847	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	63,574	1	63,574
Total.....	288,050	5	57,610
Hanna No. 4.....	122,780	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	51,508	0	No Injury
Total.....	174,288	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1937...	1,543,095	14	110,221
All Districts, 1938...	1,180,124	10	118,012

MAY, 1938

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	18,851	1	18,851
Rock Springs No. 8.	29,176	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	14,941	0	No Injury
Total.....	62,968	1	62,968
Reliance No. 1.....	17,185	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	9,618	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	7,973	0	No Injury
Total.....	34,776	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	16,702	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	15,960	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	7,616	0	No Injury
Total.....	40,278	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	12,509	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	13,923	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	12,313	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	5,005	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	13,615	0	No Injury
Total.....	57,365	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	23,534	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	10,341	0	No Injury
Total.....	33,875	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1938...	229,262	1	229,262
All Districts, 1937...	226,576	2	113,288

Superior "D" Mine Wins "Sentinels of Safety" Award

IT is needless to say that The Union Pacific Coal Company family, and particularly those who are employed in the Superior mines, were jubilant when it was announced by Dr. John W. Finch, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, that the Sentinels of Safety trophy, donated by "The Explosives Engineer," publication of the Hercules Powder Company, and awarded annually by the United States Bureau of Mines through the National Safety Competition for outstanding Safety work in bituminous-coal mines in the United States, had been awarded to our "D" Mine, Superior. This signifies that the employees of our Superior "D" Mine established the best Safety record among bituminous-coal mines in the United States that were enrolled in the National Safety Competition in 1937.

The record on which the award was based shows that no employee at this mine suffered a lost-time accident during the year, and that the total exposure to risk was 301,051 man hours.

In commenting upon the award, Dr. Finch says:

"Numerous instances of outstanding safety performances in the mineral industries are recorded each year in the National Safety Competition. Your success in winning first place among a group of companies that established many such records in 1937 is an achievement on which the Bureau extends you its congratulations. Having won this distinction on the basis



*Sentinels of Safety Trophy
won by "D" Mine, Superior,
for year 1937.*

of your record in 1937, it is hoped that your program for the prevention of accidents may continue to meet with equal success."

The remarkable thing about this, too, was that the mine was going through a period of reopening when the record was made, as, on account of lack of business, the mine had been closed for ten years. During the entire period much repair work was being done which entailed more than ordinary hazards. After such a long period of being shut down, more hazards were met with in reopening the mine than would have been the case had the mine been operating steadily for a number of years.

This is the third time the Sentinels of Safety trophy has been won by the Superior mines. For the year 1933, Superior "B" Mine won this trophy with 187,888 man hours of exposure and no lost-time accidents, and for the year 1934, "C" Mine was awarded the trophy, with a record of 225,426 man hours of exposure and no lost-time accidents, and now "D" Mine. Certainly the employees and the staff at Superior are to be congratulated upon this excellent showing.

Later in the year a party will be held for all employees of "D" Mine, at which the Sentinels of Safety award will be presented.

The Superintendent of the mines at Superior under whom this record was made is Mr. Geo. A. Brown, still employed in that capacity, and the Foreman of "D" Mine during the year 1937 was Mr. James Law.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past five months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be given at the close of the year 1938:

Robert Barbero, Rock Springs
J. R. Mann, Rock Springs
Nestor Neimi, Rock Springs

Erwin Groark, Reliance

Ben Dona, Winton

Lawrence Hysell, Superior
Matthew Miller, Superior
Reno Moretti, Superior
George Tomich, Superior
John J. Vase, Superior

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

May, 1938

ONE more section was dropped from the "No Injury" column during May. All other sections helped their standings by adding more man hours without having any injuries. One outside section and nine underground sections have had one injury each so far this year, which leaves 90 sections with a clear record.

It should be the desire of everyone working in or around the mines to help keep his section clear. Good housekeeping and doing one's work in a systematic manner will help considerably in preventing injuries and making a good safety record. Are you doing all you can to help?

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS							Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury		
1. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 1	23,842	0	No Injury		
2. Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	17,010	0	No Injury		
3. Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1, Section 3	15,162	0	No Injury		
4. James Harrison	Hanna	4, Section 8	14,168	0	No Injury		
5. James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	13,965	0	No Injury		
6. Ed. While	Hanna	4, Section 5	13,923	0	No Injury		
7. Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	13,895	0	No Injury		
8. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior	C, Section 3	13,720	0	No Injury		
9. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	13,440	0	No Injury		
10. Geo. Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	13,433	0	No Injury		
11. Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	13,426	0	No Injury		
12. John Traeger	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	12,985	0	No Injury		
13. W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1, Section 5	12,978	0	No Injury		
14. Julius Reuter	Reliance	1, Section 9	12,670	0	No Injury		
15. Gus Collins	Hanna	4, Section 9	12,334	0	No Injury		
16. L. F. Gordon.....	Superior	B, Section 3	12,145	0	No Injury		
17. Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1, Section 4	12,089	0	No Injury		
18. L. Rock	Superior	C, Section 6	11,935	0	No Injury		
19. Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	11,753	0	No Injury		
20. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	11,739	0	No Injury		
21. Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Superior	B, Section 6	11,704	0	No Injury		
22. Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	11,438	0	No Injury		
23. Joe Fearn	Reliance	1, Section 6	11,389	0	No Injury		
24. James Reese	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	11,382	0	No Injury		
25. Robert Stewart	Reliance	7, Section 1	11,340	0	No Injury		
26. Basil Winiski	Superior	B, Section 5	11,319	0	No Injury		
27. Albert Hicks	Superior	C, Section 7	11,298	0	No Injury		
28. Leslie Low	Superior	D, Section 2	11,144	0	No Injury		
29. Dan Gardner	Superior	D, Section 3	11,081	0	No Injury		
30. Grover Wiseman	Superior	B, Section 1	11,004	0	No Injury		
31. Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1, Section 2	10,990	0	No Injury		
32. Pete Marinoff	Winton	1, Section 5	10,941	0	No Injury		
33. Arthur Jeansclme	Winton	1, Section 4	10,920	0	No Injury		
34. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	10,913	0	No Injury		
35. Wm. Benson	Reliance	1, Section 8	10,899	0	No Injury		
36. Geo. Harris	Winton	1, Section 7	10,892	0	No Injury		
37. John Peternell	Winton	1, Section 3	10,829	0	No Injury		
38. Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8, Section 14	10,759	0	No Injury		
39. Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8, Section 13	10,591	0	No Injury		
40. Ben Caine	Superior	D, Section 7	10,563	0	No Injury		

41.	Paul Cox	Superior	D,	Section 5	10,500	0	No Injury
42.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section 3	10,437	0	No Injury
43.	Richard Haag	Superior	D,	Section 4	10,339	0	No Injury
44.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	10,297	0	No Injury
45.	John Krppan	Winton	1,	Section 9	10,045	0	No Injury
46.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	9,863	0	No Injury
47.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	9,807	0	No Injury
48.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4,	Section 7	9,730	0	No Injury
49.	Roy McDonald, Jr.	Winton	1,	Section 10	9,499	0	No Injury
50.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 6	8,946	0	No Injury
51.	Joe Botero	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 9	8,694	0	No Injury
52.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 2	8,603	0	No Injury
53.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	8,554	0	No Injury
54.	John Valco	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 8	8,526	0	No Injury
55.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	8,330	0	No Injury
56.	Andrew Spence	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 1	8,309	0	No Injury
57.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 3	8,288	0	No Injury
58.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 7	8,246	0	No Injury
59.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	8,239	0	No Injury
60.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	8,211	0	No Injury
61.	Steve Welch	Reliance	7,	Section 6	8,092	0	No Injury
62.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 10	7,868	0	No Injury
63.	M. A. Sharp	D. O. Clark		Section 1	7,847	0	No Injury
64.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	7,749	0	No Injury
65.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 4	7,518	0	No Injury
66.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	7,203	0	No Injury
67.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	7,168	0	No Injury
68.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	7,042	0	No Injury
69.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	7,007	0	No Injury
70.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	6,993	0	No Injury
71.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	6,902	0	No Injury
72.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	6,860	0	No Injury
73.	.....	Hanna	4,	Section 1	6,769	0	No Injury
74.	.....	Hanna	4,	Section 10	5,845	0	No Injury
75.	.....	Reliance	7,	Section 4	5,796	0	No Injury
76.	.....	Superior	D,	Section 8	5,383	0	No Injury
77.	J. Deru	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	5,215	0	No Injury
78.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 12	4,949	0	No Injury
79.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance	1,	Section 14	4,704	0	No Injury
80.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	4,207	0	No Injury
81.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	4,144	0	No Injury
82.	.....	Reliance	7,	Section 5	3,836	0	No Injury
83.	.....	Winton	1,	Section 8	3,584	0	No Injury
84.	.....	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 11	2,968	0	No Injury
85.	.....	Winton	1,	Section 1	2,478	0	No Injury
86.	.....	Superior	D,	Section 1	525	0	No Injury
87.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section 2	11,872	1	11,872
88.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C,	Section 5	11,599	1	11,599
89.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	11,130	1	11,130
90.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	10,850	1	10,850
91.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior	C,	Section 2	10,822	1	10,822
92.	Henry Bays	Superior	D,	Section 6	10,402	1	10,402
93.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	9,905	1	9,905
94.	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	7,854	1	7,854
95.	.....	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 5	2,758	1	2,758

(Continued on following page)

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	72,232	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	51,508	0	No Injury
3. R. W. Forbes.....	Winton	37,989	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	37,506	0	No Injury
5. Port Ward	Superior	63,574	1	63,574
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938.....		1,180,124	10	118,012
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937.....		1,543,095	14	110,221

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO MAY 31, 1938

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	25
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	76
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	169
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	88
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	194
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	660
Winton No. 7½ Mine.....	139
Superior "B" Mine.....	253
Superior "C" Mine.....	39
Superior "D" Mine.....	48
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	200
	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,772
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	1,352
Reliance Tipple	1,188
Winton Tipple	2,972
Superior "B" Tipple.....	125
Superior "C" Tipple.....	3,246
Superior "D" Tipple.....	426
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	200
	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs	2,084
Reliance	242
Winton	2,569
Superior	2,841
Hanna	944

May Injury

NESTOR NEIMI, *Finn, age 54, single, timber puller, Section No. 6, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of tibia and fibula at left ankle. Period of disability estimated eight weeks.

Nestor and his partner were pulling props in a room pillar place. The place was cross-barred and lagged. The bars were ten feet long and the place about 7½ feet high. Before attaching the prop puller chain onto the leg of a bar it was necessary to drop the bottom of the leg. Nestor was kneeling down doing this when a piece of rock, about two feet long, one foot wide and three inches thick, fell from between the lagging striking him on the leg.



The Man Who Can't Get It

NOT long ago a foreman raised this question: "How much time should we spend in trying to teach safety to a fellow who just doesn't seem to be able to catch on? I mean the fellow who, no matter what you do, just doesn't seem to get it and so pulls one dumb stunt after another?"

In safety work this question is most important because it means not only dollars saved but sometimes lives saved, too. However, to get the right answer we must know the specific reason why the worker isn't able to get the idea.

Experts tell us that there are at least six reasons why a person doesn't catch on or learn in industry.

- (1) The man may not have the brains.
- (2) The method of teaching used is not the right one for him.
- (3) The man hasn't any respect for or doesn't believe in his foreman.
- (4) The man is not getting along with his foreman or has a grievance against the management.
- (5) The man is afraid of his boss.
- (6) The man is insecure in his job.

As a result of long study, however, definite laws or principles or necessary conditions of learning and remembering have been worked out. They may be expressed as follows:

Awake or asleep, as long as we are alive we are always paying attention to something. We pay attention to those things which make the strongest bid for attention. And the things which make the strongest bid are those which affect our feelings.

We do not learn unless we pay attention.

We pay closest attention to things which interest us.

If we do not think a thing is important, we are not interested in it and do not pay attention.

We remember those things best which we have learned most recently.

We remember those things best which have been repeated frequently. We remember and apply those things learned when there is an incentive to learn and remember. That incentive must be personal. The other fellow's welfare is not half as important as our own.

We forget to use things if we do not practice them regularly.

Safety ideas and safe methods, in order to be learned, remembered and used, must be accepted and felt to be important personally. If you feel very intensely the importance of safety, you will convey your feeling to your men. If it is only a part of a job you must do, your lack of feeling will be conveyed to the men and your safety work be of little value.—From *"The Human Side of Safety in Foremanship,"* published by the National Safety Council.

Monthly Safety Awards

THE monthly safety meetings for May were held in Rock Springs, Reliance, Hanna, Superior and Winton on June 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th, respectively.

Night shifts were working during evenings when several of the meetings were held but the attendance

held up well. Five men received suits of clothes and nine of the ten mines received monthly cash awards, No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs, being the only mine ineligible to participate in the cash awards.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 8	James Knox, Sr.	Chris. Dadich	Frank Remitz, Jr.	Andrew Young
Reliance No. 1	Pete Grohar	Don Porter	C. W. Hamblin	A. L. Zeiher
Reliance No. 7	Victor Starkovich	Jas. Smith	Joe Cologna	Jack Reese
Winton No. 1	Frank Tardoni	Andrew Smith	Alex Perakis	S. Tynsky
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½	A. E. Hornsby	John Farant	Mike Bozovich	John Valco
Superior "B"	Henry Goddard	Woodrow Phillips	Bernard Edwards	Ed. Overy, Sr.
Superior "C"	Frank Zambai	John Andrich	Lawrence Zajec	Carl A. Kansala
Superior "D"	Wm. Albertini	Dan Amerson	Fausto Rizzi	Dan H. Gardner
Hanna No. 4	Matt Kakkuri	Evor Matson	Mark Lee	James Harrison
Total	\$135	\$90	\$45	\$90

Suits of clothes awarded: John Kulich, Reliance No. 1 Mine; Tom Bonella, Winton No. 1 Mine; Thos. Horn, Winton Nos. 3 and 7½ Mine; Osmo Hill, Superior "B" Mine, and Scott McNees, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Rock Springs No. 4 Mine was ineligible to participate.

Something to Think About

WHEN two headlights bore out of the night, bearing down toward you with a rush, do you ever wonder what sort of a person is at the wheel?

Does the thought ever flash through your mind: "I wonder if my number is up this time? Is that fellow drunk, driving like mad, insane, driving with one arm, or what? Can he control his car or will something go haywire and plunge his car head-on into mine?"

Did you know that some states let insane people, dope addicts and accident-repeaters drive? Well, they do!

Thoughts like these emphasize the infinite wisdom of drivers' license laws and the tremendous aid they can be to traffic safety.

For instance, during 1937:

Massachusetts suspended 21,426 licenses and re-

voked 5,763; West Virginia revoked or suspended 3,851; Iowa revoked or suspended 2,837; Maine suspended 719 and revoked 1,101; Nebraska suspended 540 and revoked 290; Arizona suspended 54 licenses and revoked 526.

In state after state where drivers' licenses are in force, that has been the story. They don't mess around with careless drivers. Every suspension or revocation means that a menace to your safety has legally been denied the privilege of driving a motor vehicle.

And the offender needs more than the help of a big stick and a fast infield to keep him out of jail if he violates the revocation or suspension.

If you are worth your salt as a citizen, you are 100 per cent for enactment and preservation by your state legislature of a standard drivers' license law and two-fisted enforcement of it.—The Safe Driver.



"AND I DON'T MEAN MAYBE"

In these days of 'isms, communists, radicals, rights and lefts, with a growing disregard for the sanctity of the fundamental law and respect for "Old Glory," we offer no apology for reproducing this cartoon first published in The Employees' Magazine, November, 1924.

Death of John Miller, Jr.

John Miller, Jr., died at the Wyoming General Hospital June 10th as the result of injuries received at Winton when he was struck by a fall of rock June 9th.

Mr. Miller received a broken pelvis and other internal injuries, his death being caused by an embolus.

Funeral services were held at the Rogan Funeral chapel at 3 P. M., Sunday, June 12th, with Reverend Sheldon Keenan officiating. Mr. Miller was born in Reliance, December 19, 1911, and was the son of John Miller, Sr., who died at Rock Springs in May.

Schools

BOYD MARSHALL, son of the Manager of Rock Springs Store, made an outstanding showing during his four years of High School. He received "A" rating in all classes and activities for the entire period mentioned. School authorities claim this record has never been equalled in the history of the institution. He recently passed examination to the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. During his school career, he was President of his class in his Sophomore and Junior years, is prominent on the debate team, belongs to the orchestra, boys' Glee Club, rifle team, dramatics, etc. He is also a musician in The Union Pacific Coal Company band.

Dr. A. G. Crane, President of University of Wyoming, Laramie, was the speaker at the graduation exercises at Reliance High School, May 27th. The diplomas were presented by Mr. W. B. Cook, of Dines, to the 22 successful pupils. Norma Buckles was Valedictorian and Bert Gunther Salutatorian. A fine vocal and musical program was rendered during the evening.

On June 6th, the University of Wyoming graduated 222 students, the largest class in its history. Of the above number, fourteen graduated with honors and fourteen received advanced degrees.

Karl Winchell, retiring Principal of the Rock Springs High School, was presented with a fine golf bag by the Lions Club at its session of June 1st. Karl usually plays a pretty good game, but, with the new club container, it should be an incentive to spur him on and cut down a few strokes on the Cheyenne course.

Of the 222 students of our State University graduating on June 6th, eight were from Rock Springs. One each from Reliance and Superior were granted diplomas from the College of Education.

Fifty students of Geology from the University of Missouri arrived at Lander recently to take up their

summer work. Five faculty members, a secretary, business manager, camp manager, and three cooks comprise the entourage.

The registration for the Summer session at Wyoming University totals 773, an increase of 77 above last year's opening day.

School pupils who secure commercial or industrial employment during the summer vacation are reminded that they must procure Social Security numbers by either applying in person or communicating with the S. S. Field Office, Federal Building, Cheyenne.

Obituary of Mrs. Mary Lucas Bateman of Hanna

Mrs. Mary Lucas Bateman passed away after a short illness on May 28th at the Hanna Hospital.



Mrs. Mary Lucas Bateman

She was born in England 58 years ago, where she was married to Richard Lucas, and, with her family, came to Hanna 28 years ago. She was left a widow in 1916 by the death of Mr. Lucas. Later she married J. E. Bateman, who died shortly after. Mrs. Lucas was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, where the funeral service was conducted by Rev. Kellam, interment in the Hanna Cemetery. The Pythian Sisters, of which organization she was a member, conducted their services at the home the evening

before. Mrs. Lucas leaves to mourn her passing, two sons, Thomas and Richard, and two daughters, Mrs. Robert While and Mrs. Andrew Ruskanen; two grandchildren, a brother, John Clark, of Hanna, a brother, Charles Clark, of Idaho Springs, Colorado, and two brothers and a sister in England, besides a host of friends.

• Engineering Department •

The Handy Photostat Machine^x

By C. E. SWANN

THE Photostat machine is a photographic copying machine. It is a complete mechanical photographer. The purposes for which a photostat machine can be used are many and varied, and the range of work to which it is adaptable is practically unlimited. Wherever a copy is required, and accuracy, speed and economy are considered, the photostat machine will make that copy in the quickest possible time, cheaply, and in absolute facsimile of the original. Nothing added, nothing left out—no matter how intricate the detail in the original copy, the reproduction is perfect.

Some of the many uses for a photostat machine include the following reproductions: Shop drawings for engineering works; plans and specifications for architects and builders; copies of tracings, blue prints, negative prints, etc., reduced to a convenient size for filing purposes or for reference purposes in the field; insurance applications, physicians' certificates, insurance policies, etc.; deed and mortgage records, maps and plats for title companies and abstractors; valuable records for libraries and museums; maps, plats, plans, surveys, etc., for civil and mining engineers, surveyors, railway companies, contractors, etc.; financial statements, statistical reports, orders, letters, contracts,

banking and trust companies; court files, affidavits, exhibits, records, etc., for attorneys; laces, embroideries, designs for textile fabrics, wall-paper designs, etc., for the manufacturer, etc.

By means of the Photostat machine, any size original can be reproduced, made actual size, enlarged or reduced, within the limits of the size of the machine used. No matter what the color of the original, photostatic copies are clear and contrasty.

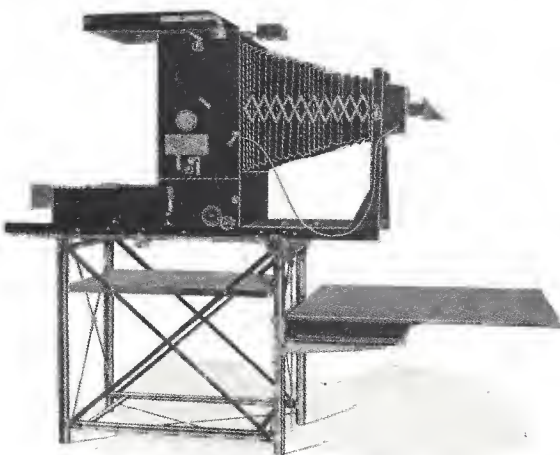
The modern Photostat machine is a combination of camera and developing machine. Its operation is almost automatic. The object copied is photographed directly upon sensitized paper, which has been vastly improved in recent years, this paper becoming the finished print. The paper is held inside the paper magazine in a continuous roll, 350 feet in length. The paper is automatically fed through the exposing chamber, and, after being exposed, it is automatically drawn through the developing and "fixing" solutions, being automatically severed into the desired length. It is not necessary that you place your hands in the solution. The machine does the work.

Prints of any size desired (within the capacity of the machine) can be made without loss of paper. In cutting prints smaller than the maximum size, it is only necessary that the curtain arranged for the purpose be drawn down the proper length—thus protecting that part of the paper you do not wish to expose. An indicator shows just how much paper is being exposed, and how much is being turned into the developer. When the exposed length has been turned into the developer, simply stop turning the crank—that's all.

Graduated scales fitted upon the supports and bed of the Photostat machine simplify focussing. It is not necessary to use a ground glass for focussing upon any object held in the copy holder. For special work which does not come within the range of the copy holder, or which is desired a particular size to scale, a ground glass is provided. This can be placed instantly.

Copy holders can be furnished for taking a subject up to 30 by 40 inches in size beneath the lens. Practically any size original can be "Photostated" by simply placing the original upon the wall or an upright copy holder (we use a large sunlight blueprint frame mounted against a wall for this purpose). The Photostat machine is track mounted, so

(Please turn to page 311)



Photostat Machine

invoices, testimonials, ledger pages and commercial papers of all kinds; notes, duplicate signature cards, securities and other valuable documents for

^xInformation from Rectigraph Company catalogues.

First Aid Field Day

Twenty-seven Teams Participate in Four Divisions

FIRST Aid Field Day was opened with a colorful parade composed of sixteen Scout teams and eleven men's teams. The parade from the Union Pacific freight depot through town to the Old Timers' Building was headed by T. H. Butler, Supervisor of Mines, and V. O. Murray, Superintendent of the Rock Springs district. A group picture was taken in front of the Old Timers' Building, and then Scout teams took their appointed places on the floor.

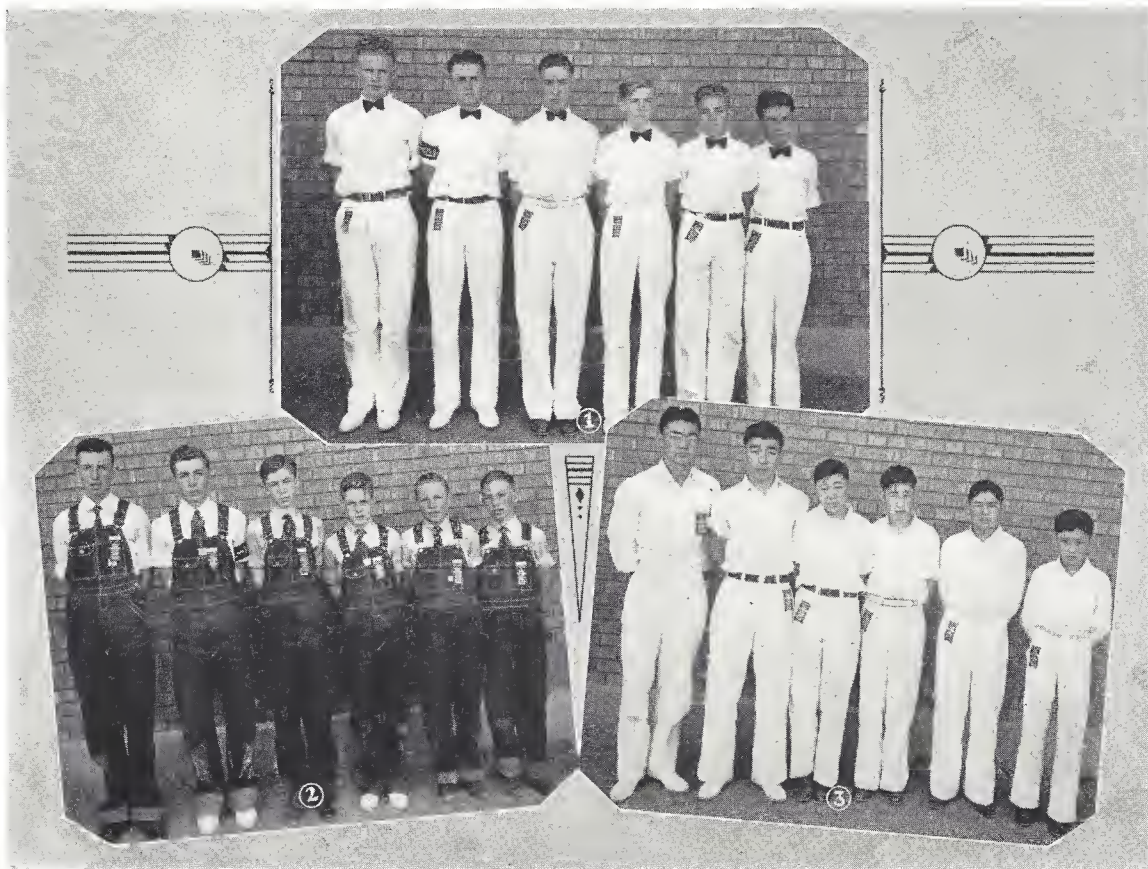
Boy and Girl Scout Contest

The meeting was called to order by our old friend W. D. (Billy) Ryan promptly at 9:30 A. M. Chairman Ryan made a few brief remarks and then called upon Mr. D. J. Parker of the United States

Bureau of Mines for his usual story and a little advice to the Boy and Girl Scouts.

With Mr. E. H. Denny, district Engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines in Denver, as Chief Judge, the judges were called to their assigned places. The chairman explained to the audience the various time signals and Timekeeper "Don" Foote sounded the gong at 10:00 A. M. to start the first problem. Three problems, which were sufficiently diversified to test the teams' general knowledge of first aid, were worked. The skill with which the problems were worked was very complimentary to the teams and their instructors when it is considered that the judging was very efficient and exacting.

In the Boy Scout division Hanna was first with an average score of 498 $\frac{1}{3}$. Rock Springs won the



BOYS' WINNING FIRST AID TEAMS

1. FIRST PLACE, HANNA

Left to right—John Jones, Robert Morris, Captain; Floyd Penman, Sam Harrison, Robert Milliken, Deane Rider,

2. SECOND PLACE, SUPERIOR

Left to right—Frank Parton, Jr., Ruben Haueter, Captain; Robert Haueter, Richard L. Davis, James Kladianos, Alfred Menghini.

3. THIRD PLACE, HANNA JAPANESE

Left to right—Roy Wakabayashi, Henry Wakabayashi, Captain; George Tanigawa, Harry Nakasona, Sam Nagasawa, Sam Nakazona.



GIRLS' WINNING FIRST AID TEAMS

(1) First Place, Rock Springs (Senior Girls)

Left to right—Phyllis Watson, Sophie Pryich, Dena Shiamanna, Mary Campbell, Captain; Angela Bogataj, Anne Yerkovich.

(2) Second Place, Reliance (Senior Girls)

Left to right—Bernice Hamblin, Elizabeth Grosso, Glenna Mae Dupont, Eleanor Zelenka, Earlene Meeks, Sumiko Hattori, Captain.

(3) Third Place, Hanna (Senior Girls)

Left to right—Flossie Bedford, Captain; Maxine Peterson, Marion Crawford, Mabel Freeman, Betty Pickup, Phyllis Milliken.

(4) First Place, Superior (Junior Girls)

Left to right—Elizabeth Flockhart, Captain; Georgia Noble, Ruby Dalnodar, Mary Angeli, Betty Richardson, Edna Wall.

(5) Second Place, Hanna (Junior Girls)

Left to right—Beverly Wright, Captain; Margaret Dexter, Connie Kelly, Dorothy Norris, Ellen Cummings, Edna Chaguet.

(6) Third Place, Winton (Junior Girls)

Left to right—Lavone Kaul, Gwendolyn McTee, Captain; Joyce Wilkes, Donna Rogers, Mary Besso, Jane Wilson.

Senior Girl Scout Contest with the remarkable average score of 499 out of a possible 500. Superior won the Junior Girl Scout Contest with an average score of 497 $\frac{1}{3}$. At least one team from each district placed.

During the contest Mr. McAuliffe gave a few words of encouragement to the teams and Dr. Clayton gave a short but inspiring talk.

Following are the results of the contest:

SENIOR GIRLS

	Prob- lem 1	Prob- lem 2	Prob- lem 3	Aver- age
Rock Springs	500	500	497	499
Reliance	500	492	498	496 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hanna	493	492	500	495
Superior	485	490	500	491 $\frac{2}{3}$

JUNIOR GIRLS

Superior	498	496	498	497 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hanna	498	492	494	494 $\frac{2}{3}$
Winton	494	496	493	494 $\frac{1}{3}$
Reliance	494	498	490	494
Rock Springs No. 1....	498	494	484	492
Rock Springs No. 2....	490	496	485	490 $\frac{1}{3}$

BOY SCOUTS

Hanna	497	500	498	498 $\frac{1}{3}$
Superior	496	498	496	496 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hanna Japanese.....	494	495	500	496 $\frac{1}{3}$
Rock Spgs. Troop 88..	483	499	496	492 $\frac{2}{3}$
Reliance	491	495	474	486 $\frac{2}{3}$
Rock Spgs. Troop 99..	492	474	488	484 $\frac{2}{3}$

Men's Contest

The afternoon of Field Day was given over to the men's contest and the awarding of all prizes. Before the problems were given out the Chairman called upon the Chief Judge, Mr. Denny, to make a few remarks. He mentioned that first aid helped in the preventing of accidents in that it promoted safety consciousness.

Three problems were worked by the eleven men's teams representing the districts as follows: Superior three teams, Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton and Hanna two teams each.

While the recorders were tabulating the results the Chairman introduced Mr. W. J. Jenkins, President of the Consolidated Coal Company, and Mr. Fred L. Wilkey, Secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators Association. The Chairman also announced



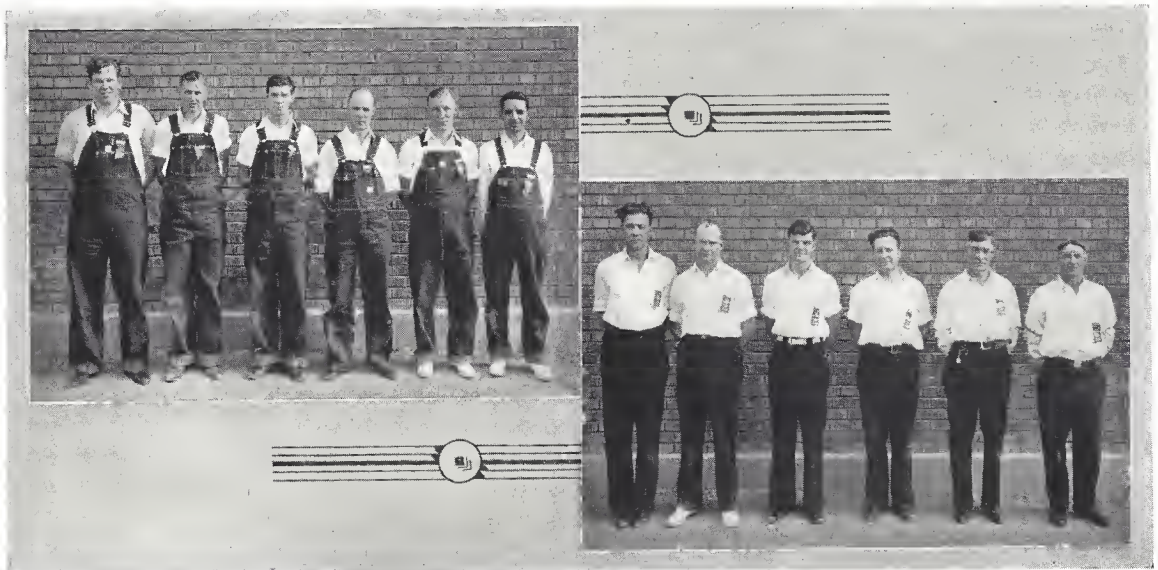
Superior Junior Girl Scouts after receiving their awards.



WINNING MEN'S FIRST AID TEAM

SUPERIOR "B" MINE

Left to right—Thomas R. Sharp, E. S. Ahlstrom, Foster L. Gordon, Gibson Gillilan, William V. Gordon, Patient; George L. Addy, Captain



SECOND AND THIRD PLACE WINNERS, MEN'S FIRST AID TEAMS

Left—SECOND PLACE, HANNA No. 1

Left to Right—Charles Morgan, Captain; Evert Wiest, Reggie Hearne, Lawrence Cheesbrough, Woodrow Riva, John F. Milliken, Patient.

Right—THIRD PLACE, HANNA No. 2

Left to right—George Penman, W. B. Rae, Albert Dickinson, Thomas Lucas, Captain; Ed Attyde, James Fearn, Patient.

that each of the men's teams had at least two men with no previous contest experience.

The recorders announced a tie for third place between Hanna No. 2 and Reliance No. 3 teams. A tie problem was worked and Hanna won. When the prizes were awarded each member of the Reliance No. 4 team was presented with an automobile first-aid kit as a consolation prize with the compliments of the Mine Safety Appliances Company.

After the tie problem was worked Mr. McAuliffe announced the winners and awarded the prizes.

MEN'S STANDING AND SCORES

	Prob- lem 1	Prob- lem 2	Prob- lem 3	Aver- age
Superior "B"	499	500	500	499 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hanna No. 1.....	496	500	497	497 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hanna No. 2.....	499	492	500	497*
Reliance No. 4.....	499	498	494	497
Winton Nos. 3 and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	496	494	494	494 $\frac{2}{3}$
Superior "D"	496	498	490	494 $\frac{2}{3}$
Winton No. 1.....	500	492	490	494
Rock Springs No. 8....	497	490	492	493

*Won in working tie problem.

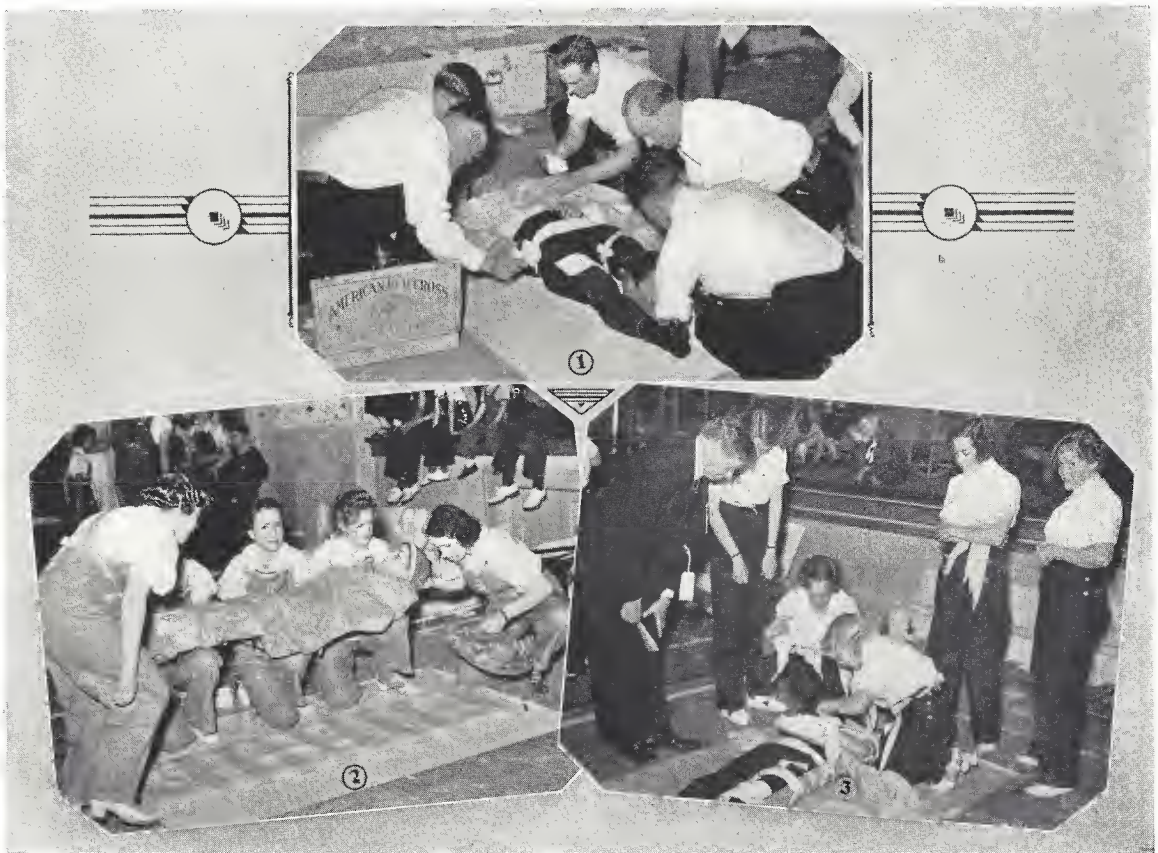
Reliance No. 7.....	492	500	480	490 $\frac{2}{3}$
Superior "C"	488	490	494	490 $\frac{2}{3}$
Rock Springs No. 4....	486	490	484	486 $\frac{2}{3}$

Boy and Girl Scout Banquet

First Aid Field Day was concluded with an excellent banquet at Rock Springs No. 4 Community Hall, served by the ladies of the Rock Springs No. 4 Community Council. Approximately 150 Boy and Girl Scouts, team instructors, chaperones, and guests were present.

Mr. Morgan Roberts, Chief Operator of the Rock Springs Power Plant, was toastmaster, and, assisted by Mrs. V. O. Murray, led the group singing. During the dinner Lido Shiamanna favored us with an accordion solo.

Mrs. Hubert Webster, Rocky Mountain Regional Chairman of the Girl Scouts, announced during her talk that Dena Shiamanna of Rock Springs has been chosen to represent Wyoming at the All-America Camp at Camp Rim Cloud in Salt Lake City, Utah. The representatives to the camp are chosen by the National Committee of which Mrs. Arthur Hartt of Brookline, Mass., is Chairman. There is one representative from each state in the



FIRST AID TEAMS WORKING ON PROBLEMS

1. Men's First Aid Team No. 2, Hanna.
2. Junior Girl Scouts Team, Reliance.
3. Junior Girl Scouts Team, Superior. Dr. D. J. Parker looking on.



MEN'S AND BOY AND GIRL SCOUT FIRST AID TEAMS PARTICIPATING IN THE CONTEST



*Rev. F. W. Clayton addressing the First Aid teams,
W. D. ("Billy") Ryan seated at table.*

United States, and possessions, and the choice is made by the National Committee upon the credentials submitted by the local Girl Scout Councils. We are very proud in having Dena chosen to represent Wyoming.

Chairman Roberts also called upon Doctor Chambers, President of the Pilot Butte District of the Boy Scouts, Mr. McAuliffe, Mr. Ryan, Dr. Clayton, Mr. T. J. Thomas, and the Captains of the various first aid teams for short talks.

Winners and Prizes

MEN

First—Superior "B," 499 $\frac{2}{3}$, Possession of Challenge Cup for one year and \$30 to each team member.

Second—Hanna No. 1, 497 $\frac{2}{3}$, \$20 to each team member.

Third—Hanna No. 2, 497, \$10 to each team member.

BOY SCOUTS

First—Hanna, 498 $\frac{1}{3}$, Possession of Challenge Cup for one year and Fish Rods and Reels.

Second—Superior, 496 $\frac{2}{3}$, Ball Gloves and Balls.

Third—Hanna Japanese, 496 $\frac{1}{3}$, Jiffy Kodaks.

SENIOR GIRL SCOUTS

First—Rock Springs, 499, Possession of Challenge Cup for one year and Fitted Cases.

Second—Reliance, 496 $\frac{2}{3}$, Wrist Watches.

Third—Hanna, 495, Manicure Sets.

JUNIOR GIRL SCOUTS

First—Superior, 497 $\frac{1}{3}$, Leather Jackets.

Second—Hanna, 494 $\frac{2}{3}$, Wrist Watches.

Third—Winton, 494 $\frac{1}{3}$, Jiffy Kodaks.

The judges were:

E. H. Denny, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado—Chief Judge.

D. J. Parker, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. H. Bird, Senior Safety Instructor, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado.

L. M. Kuhns, Representative, Mine Safety Appliances Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Roy E. Birchard, Safety Engineer, Spring Canyon Mine Rescue Association, Standardville, Utah.

Matt Strannigan, Safety Engineer, Southern Wyoming Coal Operators Association, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Oscar Glaeser, Safety Engineer, U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jack Coombs, Manager, Universal Safety Appliances Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. Harris, Lion Coal Corporation, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

W. H. Walsh, Deputy State Coal Mine Inspector, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

H. T. McEwan, First Aid Director, Utah Power & Light Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

W. W. Kessler, Foreman Miner, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lyman Fearn, Green River, Wyoming.

George Jackson, Mine Foreman, Independent Coal & Coke Co., Kenilworth, Utah.

Andrew Strannigan, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Winton, Wyoming.

Thos. Edwards, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Winton, Wyoming.

Rex Coates, Chief Engineer, Kemmerer Coal Company, Kemmerer, Wyoming:

Recorders: M. Grillos, E. Morgan.

"Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the people by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties—by leaving Capital to find its most lucrative course, Commodities their fair price, Industry and Intelligence their natural reward, Idleness and Folly their natural punishment—by maintaining peace, by defending property, by diminishing the price of Law and by observing strict economy in every department of the state. Let the government do this: the people will assuredly do the rest."—*Thomas Babington Macaulay.*

"Don't expect to be paid a dollar an hour for your working hours when you then use your leisure hours as though they were not worth five cents a dozen."—*Henry L. Doherty.*

Ye Old Timers

Obituaries

Andrew Tarris, Sr.

Andrew Tarris, Sr., pensioned several years ago, died the evening of May 27th at his home at 931 Seventh Street, Rock Springs, after a residence in this locality of nearly 50 years.

Mr. Tarris was born in Torisa, Czechoslovakia, on August 25th, 1856, and came to Rock Springs in 1891. His first employment with the Company was in 1898, continuing up to the year 1927, when, due to failing health, he was retired.

His wife predeceased him some time ago, and to mourn his sad taking off are two married daughters and three sons.

Mr. Tarris, had he lived, would have been the recipient on June 18th of the Company's 40-year service gold button. However, the button was delivered to the son of the deceased upon the morning of the funeral to be pinned upon the coat lapel of our lately deceased member.

Funeral service was held at the North Side Catholic Church, Father Gnidovec officiating, interment being in St. Joseph Cemetery. A very large turnout of Old Timers and friends testified to the esteem in which he was held.

A. H. Anderson

A. H. (Gus) Anderson, born at Winsley, Sweden, 1863, entered the service of the Company at Twin Creeks in his twentieth year and spent the major portion of his life in Rock Springs.



Gus Anderson

Due to serious illness, he left for Southern California several weeks since, accompanied by his wife. The sad news of his passing away early on the morning of June 1st at Los Angeles was considerable of a shock to his many friends hereabouts. Surviving are his widow and two

sons (Fred, of New York, and Arthur L. Anderson, of the Auditor's office, this city). The body was in-

terred at Los Angeles on June 2nd.

His long connection with the Company began in 1883, as above mentioned, shortly after which he was transferred to Rock Springs, serving as Carpenter, Weighman, Material Clerk, Shipping Clerk, etc. In 1918 he accepted employment with the Megeath Coal Company here, remaining with them until 1921, when he returned to our employ in January, 1922, staying until 1933. He was granted a pension September 1, 1935. He was a member of the Old Timers' Association, and was always a regular attendant at its Reunions.

The heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family in their time of sorrow.

John Miller, Sr.

John Miller, Sr., employed at Winton, died at the Wyoming General Hospital on May 25th, from heart complications. He had been in the Company service at Scofield, also at Rock Springs, and was a member of the Old Timers' Association.

He was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1873. The funeral was held on May 28th services in charge of Rev. E. L. Tull, interment at Mountain View Cemetery.

His son, John, Jr., his only survivor, was accidentally injured by a fall of rock at Winton, June 9th, dying the following day.

John Mattila

John Mattila, Driller in Mine No. 4 at Hanna, died in the Hospital at that point on June 4th. Mr. Mattila was born at Vaasa, Finland, December 25, 1886, and had been employed since 1901 as a Miner in No. 1, Hanna; thence moved to Cumberland, Mine No. 2, in 1903; back to Hanna No. 1 in 1905, and since 1919 has been at work in No. 4 there.

His wife predeceased him some time since. His son (John) is engaged as Outside Laborer, Hanna.

Frank L. McCarty, Ogden, Utah, one of our pensioners, was in the city the middle of May, enroute to his summer cabin at Pinedale, his intention to put matters in shape for the annual onslaught on things ichthyological in the many streams and lakes in that vicinity. He bears his 52 years on Company payrolls as lightly as ever.

Miss Mary Taylor, clerk in the office of the Manager of Stores at Rock Springs, has for several years past been the only representative of the

gentler sex in the roster, having been employed in May, 1901, as Assistant Cashier in old No. 4 Store under the late D. F. Morris, then manager. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, but modesty forbids us telling the date. She obtained her high-school diploma from the Rock Springs institution.

The roster of lady members of our Association has been added to this year, Miss Anna Miller,



Miss Anna Miller

obtained the finishing touches of her education at our state university, Laramie.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crank, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Crank, and son, Dale, of Hanna, are visiting in California.

To our growing list of Life Members, this year Alex (Shadow) Angelovich's name has been added. The list now contains three of the family. His brothers, Steve and William, were given their 40-year gold service buttons six years ago.

The Handy Photostat Machine

(Continued from page 302)

that a large mine map can be reproduced on a 12 by 16-inch sheet when the machine is placed at the proper distance from the frame and the prism turned to face the copy.

The finished Photostat print is in sharp white lines upon a black background—in reality a negative print. These prints are clear and distinct and easy to read. If it is desired to obtain copies with black lines upon a white background, all that is necessary is to recopy the original Photostatic print.

Photostatic paper is a durable bromide, and, when properly "fixed" and washed, gives absolutely permanent copies. It is very tough, and will withstand a large amount of handling without tear-

ing, but it is not susceptible to folding without damage.

The average business man thinks of commercial photography as rather a complicated, expensive process requiring considerable apparatus, dark rooms, and a skilled, experienced operator for the production of satisfactory results.

The Photostat machine eliminates all such objections in photographic copying. It is a complete, self-contained, mechanical photographer. From the exposing of the subject to the final fixing of the finished print, with a modern machine, the work is done within the camera itself. No dark room is required, no plates or films, as the copies are made directly on specially-sensitized paper. As the operation throughout is almost automatic, anyone, by following a simple set of instructions, can make perfectly satisfactory copies with a Photostat machine from the start.

While the process as described is a very simple one, the modern all-metal Photostat machine does the work in such an easy and positive way as to make older types appear almost crude by comparison. For instance, in some of the older machines, the operator was required to pull the print quickly from the developing solution by hand. But this method was objectionable because of an element of sloppiness, a chance for streaking, invariable staining of the operator's hands, and a certain percentage of loss through light stains where the operator is not quick enough. Besides, such prints came into the fixer face down, so that the operator must turn each print over to ascertain if it is satisfactory—a loss of time.

The method of handling the prints through the solution is the biggest of the many improvements in the modern Photostat machine. It is all done mechanically, almost automatically. The operator does not touch the prints with his hands. He makes the exposure. He turns a crank to wind the paper into the developing solution. He pulls a lever which severs that sheet from the roll. Then he turns another crank, and the print begins to fix itself, emerging almost instantaneously for complete fixing into the large fixing tray face up with no possible chance of streaking, staining or fogging, and as it is face up, the operator can see in an instant, without touching the print, whether his time of exposure and development for that particular subject is correct.

"The progress of the world depends upon the men who walk in the fresh furrows and through the rustling corn; upon those whose faces are radiant with the glare of furnace fires; upon the delvers in mines, and the workers in shops; upon those who give to the Winter air the ringing music of the axe; upon those who battle the boisterous billows of the sea; upon the inventors and discoverers; upon the brave thinkers."—*Robert Ingersoll*.

Of Interest to Women

Choice Recipes

CHERRY-ICE CREAM PIE

(Serves Eight)

One baked pastry shell, 1 pint vanilla ice cream, 1 No. 2 can pitted red cherries, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 stick cinnamon, 2 tablespoons cornstarch.

Add the sugar and stick of cinnamon to the juice drained from the cherries, and cook for five minutes. Remove the cinnamon and add the cornstarch, mixed with a little cold water, and the cherries. Cook until the syrup is thick and clear. Cool and chill. Spread the ice cream in the pastry shell; cover with the cherry sauce and top with whipped cream. Serve at once.

LIVER CANAPES

Simmer calves' liver until very tender. Chop fine and rub to a paste. To one cup of liver add one tablespoon melted butter, one-half teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste and enough thick tomato sauce to make the mixture the right consistency to spread. Lightly toast strips of graham bread about four inches long and an inch and a quarter wide. Spread with paste. Garnish with a border of chopped whites of hardboiled egg and the riced yolk. Serve cold.

TWO-FRUIT SALAD WITH SPECIAL DRESSING

On each lettuce-covered salad plate, arrange circle of 5 or more orange slices. Within this circle, make a second circle or cup with 4 or 5 of the orange segments. Fill cup with special salad dressing. Stuff 4 or 5 pitted pasteurized dates with walnut halves. Arrange on orange slices. Top with a walnut half.

Special Dressing—Blend $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar and 2 tablespoons flour in double boiler. Add 2 beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons Mazola, juice of 1 lemon, juice of 1 orange and 1 cup pineapple juice (canned). Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Cool and fold in 1 cup whipped cream.

HAM MOLDS

One cup cooked ham, chopped fine; 2 tablespoons butter; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup stale bread crumbs, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk; 1 egg; 1 teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper.

Melt butter. Add bread crumbs and milk. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Add ham, egg slightly beaten, and seasonings, including sugar. Pour into buttered custard cups. Set cups in pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve with a white sauce.

CARROT TIPS

Cut cooked carrots in cubes, reheat in a medium white sauce seasoned with salt, pepper and a little sugar. Cut bread into rounds and rings, using a doughnut cutter for the latter. Toast the rings and rounds. Arrange a ring on each round, and fill with the creamed carrots. Garnish with parsley.

The Pantry Shelf

ONE are the days when a roast was considered the only proper main dish to set before the family on Sunday, or before company any day of the week. Thrifty housewives have learned that many inexpensive cuts of meat can be made to equal a roast in delicacy and flavor and sumptuousness. Long, slow cooking takes care of tenderizing these cuts and skillful spicing imbues them with a rich tastiness which the more expensive roasts often lack.

In many cases these delicious meats call for unusual spice combinations. Not only the herb-spices, but some of the other spices usually associated with baking are used to give the desirable piquancy of flavor for which these cheaper meat dishes are notable. Allspice, nutmeg, clove as well as bay leaf, marjoram, paprika and pepper help build up an aroma that is all the more interesting because it is subtle. Noodles, spaghetti, macaroni and rice are usually served with the slow cooked meats, but potatoes may be served if the substitutes are not popular with the family.

Many healthful food builders can be disguised in the paste for sandwiches and children will get the necessary vitamins without knowing they are eating things they ordinarily do not care for. The spinach may be chopped finely in with the chicken and meat and the lowly carrot may go along through the food chopper unnoticed. In this way the child's lunch may be perfectly balanced with a couple of sandwiches and a glass of milk.

When walls around warm air registers become soiled, it is due to cracks around these same registers which leak sooty air. To remedy, close up cracks with plastic wood, first making sure that the grille is firmly attached to the wall.

When you redecorate this spring don't forget that you can touch up your Venetian blinds in shades that harmonize with your new decorations.

For scratched furniture take a fine camel's hair brush and work a thin coat of varnish into the scratches. If one coat doesn't do the work, try a second—and a third!

A kitchen ventilator fan to draw out odors and grease-laden air will save wear and tear on your new kitchen decorations this spring, not to mention the aid it will be to your spirit and energy.

Add a fourth of a cup of chutney sauce, chili sauce or chopped pickle to each cup of sour cream used in dressing to be served with cabbage or lettuce salad.

For slipcovers, it is economical to select materials that are sturdy and washable. If not certain the fabric is colorfast, better test a small piece before washing the entire cover. Ready-made slipcovers are usually labeled as to their washability. Use the same care in laundering that you would any colored or figured material. A little prepared starch mixed in the last rinse water will leave the covers fresh and crisp looking. If the colors fade or run, it is safer to turn the job over to a reliable dry cleaner.

Try steaming Brussels sprouts, broccoli, celery, asparagus, onions, carrots, cauliflower or turnips. They will keep their shapes better and won't lose so much flavor. They also will cook in less time than they would if they were boiled.

Use a regular steamer or put the vegetable in a large strainer or colander and suspend it in a kettle of boiling water an inch above the water line.

CLEANING LEATHER

Don't use furniture polishes, oils or varnishes on upholstery leather. They will cause it to become sticky and to lose its luster. When in need of cleaning, use a damp cloth and a little castile soap. Rinse with another damp cloth and dry with a clean dry cloth—polishing by rubbing briskly.

CARE OF UPHOLSTERY

Never beat upholstered furniture in an attempt to clean it. Use the tool provided for this purpose with the vacuum cleaner, or use a good stiff whisk broom. Never use a vacuum on down-filled cushions; it will pull the feathers through. A careful brushing will suffice.

A good soaking in a tub of warm soapsuds will rejuvenate tired feet wonderfully. Rinse well and dry the feet absolutely dry. Dust with talcum powder and change to fresh stockings and different shoes. You will be surprised what a difference it will make.

Mint jelly goes well with lamb, spiced peaches with beef, pickled apples or apricots with baked ham, apple sauce with pork, preserved melon rinds with chicken and currant or plum jelly with veal.

Slip the cardboards from hubby's laundered shirts into frocks and blouses when packing to go on a trip. They are a splendid protection against wrinkles.

The iced tea season is close at hand and it is rather festive and nice to dress the iced tea up a bit when we are having a party. Any chilled fruit juice may be added to the tea and give it color and flavor. Try different ones and see what delightful combinations you can find. Loganberry, cherry, lime, orange, lemon and raspberry juices are just a few suggestions.

Here's a suggestion for left-over cooked meat: Chop it and season it well, then shape it into one-inch balls. Cover it with left-over seasoned, mashed potatoes. Then roll each ball in crumbs. Spread with melted fat and brown 10 minutes in a moderate oven.

WARMING THE IRON

The night promised to be very cold, and kind Mrs. Smith was disturbed about Gretchen, the new kitchen maid, who slept in an unheated room. "Gretchen," she said, "it's going to be cold tonight. I think you had better take a flatiron to bed with you."

"Yes, ma'am," assented the new maid, but without enthusiasm.

Next morning Mrs. Smith inquired, "Well, Gretchen, how did you get along with the flatiron?"

Gretchen heaved a sigh and answered, "Well, ma'am, I got it mostly warm before morning."

Activities of Women

AMONG the odd professions of the United States is that practiced by Mrs. Ethel Lawrence of Memphis, Tenn., who for thirty-three years has given medical attention to and operated a boarding house for birds.

Helene Beteau, 12 years old, daughter of a poor farmer in the village of La Rocardiére, recently became France's youngest mother when a son was born to her. She is a seventh grade student.

The minimum wage rates prescribed for women retail clerks in the District of Columbia and Utah are the highest so far established, outside of Nevada, which is \$18 weekly.

The vogue of spinning and weaving crafts, once practiced by rich and poor thruout Great Britain, has been revived in recent years under the auspices of the Spinners and Weavers guild.

A home has been built at Kiel Holtenau, Germany, along the canal connecting the North and Baltic seas where the women may await passage of ships and greet their husbands when they come in from the sea.

Mrs. Sadie Cornett, Dallas, Texas, age 111, is still smoking a pipe. In the pipe smoking contest at the Texas Centennial she vanquished all women smokers, winning \$25 with which she promptly bought a supply of tobacco.

• • *Our Young Women* • •

Fads and Fancies in Fall Styles

A PROMINENT Parisian couturier comes out strong for velveteen redingotes for afternoon wear this fall, these to be used in connection with his lawn frocks printed in flowers to match the coat color, trimmed in velveteen. A little later on in the season, they'll be worn with silk or wool crepe dresses in same tone.

Flat furs that will stand treatment like fabric will be pitted strongly against fox in the next style map for fall.

Colored coats trimmed with contrasting fur are being featured by many of the big costumers. Some prefer wine-red and harvest-yellow, with dresses to match. Others say mulberry, autumn-leaf reds or violet tones.

Higher collars on coats and dresses will do much to shelter your neck from the chilling winds this fall. Ear-high chokers are favored by some.

Spun-silk pullover sweaters typed for wear with about-town suits are being strongly featured. They are short, in solid colors and plain in style.

Fall footwear so far shown denotes black suede piped in red, green or blue will be popular.

Hats with high crowns will be prominent—red hats with white crowns to be worn with black costumes, and draped turbans may be seen with afternoon dresses. Other turbans of surah will be of open-crowned type.

Dirndls displayed in eastern store windows attract much notice and are sure of a significant place, being featured strongly by most of the large firms.

Mary Durante is a clerk-stenographer in the Department of Highways, at Cheyenne, and recently enjoyed "the thrill of a lifetime." She has been a student of aviation for several months at that place, and on June 9th lifted her plane into the air at 7:30 A. M., circled over the city for some moments, then set her ship down on old mother earth in a perfect 3-point landing. Mary was born in the capital city, and lives with her parents at 608 West 24th Street.

Test your knowledge of correct social usage by answering the following questions, then checking against the authoritative answers below:

1. Should a man riding in an apartment house elevator with his wife keep on his hat until another woman gets on and then remove it?

2. Is it good manners to hiss a public figure who is shown in a newsreel?

3. Is it rude to ask any woman whose hat obstructs your view in a theater, if she would mind removing it?

4. How should one reply to such a request?

5. Should one seated in a theater rise to let others pass?

ANSWERS

1. If he doesn't take it off for his wife, he isn't improving his manners by taking it off for a stranger.

2. No.

3. No.

4. "Certainly. I'm sorry it was in your way."

5. Yes.

Blue and white for morning wear and luncheon engagements make a neat and stylish outfit. Windows on the boulevards are full of suits and knitted dresses in this color combination, blue coats with dresses of blue and white print to go with them.

Another addition to this costume is a scarf, square and with designs of four or five shades of aquamarine, pastel and royal blue. An Irish linen handkerchief to match, stitched in pale blue thread, goes with all of this.

Each woman over 15 years of age in America spends an average of \$8 a year for silk, cotton or rayon hosiery, or a total of 350 million dollars annually, it was recently estimated.

Sixty-seven girls have been enrolled in the Newcastle, England, postal telegraph service in the last eighteen years; not one male recruit has entered that service in the same time.

BETTERED HER SOCIAL STATUS

We have all heard about the girl who carried an Atlantic around with her as a sort of chaperon. Another who carried the New Yorker to give the impression that she was modern. Both of them remind us of another member of the fair sex, a colored maid by the name of Anna Mae, whose mistress, overcome by curiosity, said to her: "I notice you have been taking our empty grapefruit skins home with you. What do you do with them?"

The socially ambitious Negress looked at her mistress with a knowing smirk and answered: "Yes'm. I's been carryin' 'em home. I think they makes my garbage look stylish."

Well, they are not the only folks in the world who pretend to be what they are not. Perhaps, after all, it matters little how we get our satisfactions. Some find their reward in acquiring millions or positions of power. Some are social climbers. In the end many of them find that all they have been doing is decorating a garbage pail.—*Shining Lines, Mergenthaler Linotype Company.*

Mrs. Mary Harris Steckter recently celebrated her 102d birthday anniversary in her home at Napa, Calif. Her five children, ranging in age from 82 down to 62 (the "baby" is sheriff of Napa county), were with her on her anniversary.

Thousands of Chinese girls are fighting in the front lines against the Japanese in Shanghai. They are fighting side by side with the regular army forces. Others are engaged in militia duties in the rear or assisting in first aid relief in the battle zones.

Miss D. M. Browning of Yeadon claims to be England's most modern teacher. Every Monday morning she flies in her own airplane to her school in Rotherham and flies back again at the end of the week. She joined the Yorkshire Airplane club five years ago.

Miss Chen Tsekwan, first woman judge of Tientsin, China, exercises her feminine charms on hard-boiled plaintiffs and surly defendants alike to settle cases in record time. She hails from Soochow, famed for the most beautiful women in all China. Her dulcet voice, which she never raises above a conversational tone, is said to have a soothing effect upon the pent-up feelings of the people who seek justice—and get it.

Household Hints

SUGARING DOUGHNUTS

To dust doughnuts with sugar place the sugar in a paper sack and put in six doughnuts at a time. Hold the top of the sack together and shake it. The doughnuts will then be quickly coated with sugar.

STUFFED CABBAGE

Parboil the prepared cabbage for five minutes. Boil about one tablespoonful rice, add to it about one cup cold chopped ham or bacon. Flavor with ketchup, season and add a little gravy. Stuff the cabbage with this mixture and bind round with tape. Put in a saucepan with a little boiling salty water. Cook steadily about three-quarters of an hour.

LEMON SLICES IN PUNCH

Lemon halves and slices are apt to give a bitter taste to punch if they are left in it. It is best to wait until serving time to add them.

BRIGHTENING THE CLOSET

If the walls and woodwork of the dark clothes closet are painted white it will make it much lighter and easier to find things.

MEASURING FLOUR

Wheat flour is one of the easiest ingredients in baking to mismeasure. For best results always sift flour and measure by spoonfuls into a cup, being careful not to shake the filled cup.

WHEN COOKING CHEESE

In cooking anything with cheese use a low temperature, because intense heat makes cheese tough and stringy.

WASHING BLANKETS

Do not crowd the washing machine full of blankets or other woolens. Allow plenty of space for the articles to soak. There will then be less strain on them.

DELICIOUS PEPPERS

Green peppers are delicious when stuffed with minced chicken and chopped mushrooms.

TASTY BAKED POTATOES

After baked potatoes are "done," gently crush the potato open and then return it to the oven to dry out for a few minutes.

SAUCE FOR COLD MEATS

An interesting sauce with cold meat, ham or pork calls for adding whipped cream and horseradish to tart, unsweetened apple sauce.

ADD ACID TO MILK

To help prevent curdling when acid and milk are combined, add the acid to the milk rather than the milk to the acid.

THAT WOODEN WHISTLE

I bought a wooden whistle, but it wooden whistle,
So I bought a lead whistle,
But steel it wooden whistle,
So I bought a lead whistle,
Steel they wooden lead me whistle,
So I bought a tin whistle,
And now—I tin whistle.

THEIR STORY

Country teacher, enrolling two brothers. To the first—Your name and date of birth?—John Brown, born 12th June, 1924.

To second brother—And yours?—James Brown, born 12th June, 1924.

Teacher—Are you twins?

Brothers (in unison)—No, miss, we're not.

Teacher (bewildered)—Then what are you?

The brothers—Please, miss, we're all that's left of triplets.

Boy Scout Activities

AT THE closing meeting of the National Scout Council, which terminated in a dinner, at Cleveland, Ohio, May 14th, the Boy Scouts of America honored eight prominent men of affairs by giving them the silver Buffalo award "for distinguished services to Boyhood."

Cornelius McGillicuddy of Philadelphia, known to all baseball fans as Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, chairman of the National Committee of Four-H Clubs in America.

John A. Stiles of Ottawa, Ont., chief executive commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada.

George E. Allen of Washington, lawyer, Youth Administrator for the District of Columbia.

Frank Cody, Detroit Superintendent of Schools and a leader in the Scout program.

Frank G. Hoover of Canton, Ohio, president of the Ohio Council of Churches and member of the Scouts' national executive board.

Dr. C. B. Smith of Washington, chief of the government's division of cooperative agricultural extension.

William T. Hornaday (posthumously) of Stamford, Conn., zoologist and conservationist.

The silver Buffalo awards were set up in 1926 with the award of the first medal to Lord Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the British Boy Scouts Association.

These meetings are primarily for adult delegates, but boys as well have a share therein. One of the big features of the conclave was the immense Boy Scout circus put on by the 6,751 Scouts and 597 Cubs of the Greater Cleveland Council.

June 21st marked the 88th birthday of National Scout Commissioner Daniel Carter Beard, which date was marked by a Scout pilgrimage to his home at Suffern, New York.

Walter W. Head, at the recent Cleveland session of Boy Scouts Council, was re-elected President. Daniel Carter Beard was re-elected National Scout Commissioner, and Lewis Gawtry, Treasurer.

Cheyenne has seven registered Boy Scout troops, with a total membership of 154.

Lord Baden-Powell, founder and leader of the Boy Scouts of the World, just returned to his home in England after a long sojourn in South Africa in a search for health. His doctors have advised him to refrain from work for a year.

Fort Bridger Camporee

A Boy Scout District Camporee was held June 3rd and 4th at Fort Bridger, some sixty lads from this vicinity being in attendance. This was in the nature of a preparatory session to the Cache Valley Council Summer Camp which is scheduled at an early date for Newfork Lake. Games, contests, etc., were played and enjoyed.

The entire affair was under the guidance of Preston W. Pond, executive official of the district, Logan, Utah, with many assistants, Scout leaders, and Commissioners.

Many visitors interested in the work took in the Camporee, and a trip to Newfork Lake was made in the company of Forest Ranger officials, where all expressed themselves as delighted with the surroundings.

Troop No. 97 Attends Camporee at Fort Bridger

Troop No. 97, Reliance, went to the Fort Bridger Camporee in numbers, as shown by the accompanying snapshot, all lads fully equipped with pack-



Troop 97 on their way to the Fort Bridger Camporee

racks, poncho or ground cloth, sleeping outfit, ovens, tents, shovels, axe and a full supply of groceries. The boys enjoyed the two-days visit to the uttermost, and came back thrilled.

"To what do you attribute your start on the road to success?" The self-made man pondered. "I think," he said, "it must have been the fact that when I was an office boy I laughed louder than any of the other boys at the manager's jokes."

Young Mother: What makes you think our boy is going to be a politician?

Young Father: He says more things that sound well and mean nothing than any other human being I ever saw.

• • Our Little Folks • •

Peter Plays Double

A Peter Crow Story

By JANE ADAMS PARKER

"OH, ISN'T it just too funny?" giggled Barbara, as she popped out of bed. "Isn't it just too funny?"

"Yes, sir," Jean giggled back. "I woke up early as early this morning, and laughed right out loud thinking about it."

"There's Peter Crow now, tapping at the window," exclaimed Barbara. "Let's let him in and tell him our big secret. He'll be so glad to hear all about it."

When Jean and Barbara opened the window, in walked Peter Crow. First he hopped to the back of one chair. Then he hopped to another chair and said, "Hahaha, nice Peter!" Or something that sounded like it.

"Listen, you funny bird," said Barbara. "We're never, no never going away from here, Peter Crow. Aren't you glad?"

And Jean said, "No sir, Peter, we're going to live in the little white house on the hill."

"And Uncle Nat and Aunt Bess and you are going to live with us, too," Barbara told him, in his Peter Crow ear that was hidden under his feathers.

"There's the breakfast bell," sang Jean. "Let's hurry downstairs, so we can help Grandma before we go down to watch the big truck drive in with all our furniture."

"One, two, buckle my shoe," Barbara began to sing as she went, *pop, pop*, down the stairs.

And Jean sang, "Three, four, shut the door," as she popped down after her.

Peter flew right into the dining room before them, and waited politely until everybody was seated. Then he flew to the window seat and watched them eat breakfast without a word. He didn't even say, "Give me a crumb, please," although he did want some crumbs very, very much indeed.

After breakfast Jean gave Peter some of her oatmeal. Barbara gave him some milk in his own saucer. Then the two little girls helped Grandma tidy up the house, before they ran off to see the big truck bring the things to the little white house on the hill.

"There's my doll buggy," squealed Jean.

"And there are our beds," said Barbara. "And the dresser for Mother's room, and our bicycles."

My goodness, the two girls were so excited they bounced about like rubber balls. By and by all the

tables and chairs and pictures and dishes were moved into the little white house. Then the moving men got in their truck again, and drove away.

"Now let's help Mother and Aunt Bess and Uncle Nat and Daddy put the things where they belong," said Jean.

In a wink they were helping. It didn't take very long before the house began to look something "like home," as Mother said.

Finally Grandma came over to tell them that supper was ready. "But before you go, I want to show you Peter's own little house," said Grandma.

"Peter's own house?" Jean and Barbara asked.

"Yes, sir," Grandma chuckled. "Come along and see for yourselves."

And what do you suppose? Right on top of the garage there was a teeny, weeny house. It had one door and one window. And what do you suppose again? Right on top of its little peaked roof sat, not one Peter, but two.

Grandma wiped her specks and looked. Mother and Daddy shook their heads, and then everybody laughed.

"Well, I do declare!" said Aunt Bess. "Which one is our own dear Peter Crow?"

Peter Crow looked at the other crow and said, "Caw, caw." And the other Peter looked back at him and said, "Caw, caw," too. So they couldn't tell which one was really their own Peter.

Then Uncle Nat said, "Come, Peter, nice Peter." Peter laughed. "Hahaha, nice Peter," and flew right down to Uncle Nat's shoulder.

Then they knew just which one was Peter Crow.

Just then Grandpa came up the walk. "So Princess must have stayed behind when her folks moved to the city," he said. "I guess she'll have to be your crow now."

"Goody, goody," Jean laughed, spinning around on her heel.

"And they can both live in the teeny, weeny house together," said Barbara.

And that settled it.—*From Child Life.*

"All our institutions rest upon business. Without it we should not have schools, colleges, churches, parks, playgrounds, pavement, books, libraries, art, music, or anything else that we value."—*Cassius E. Gates.*

O. K.

A gentleman had completed his purchases, and the clerk, in filling out the sales slip, asked:

"What is the name, please?"

"Jepson," replied our hero.

"Chipson?"

"No, Jepson. Sixteen Twenty-one west—,"

"Your first initial, please."

"Oh, K."

"O. K. Jepson."

"Excuse me, it isn't O. K. You didn't understand me; I said 'Oh'."

"O. Jepson."

"No. Rub out the O, and let the K stand."

The clerk began to look haggard.

"Will you please give me your initials again?"

"I said K."

"Pardon, you said O. K."

"I said 'Oh'—."

"Just now you said K."

"Allo w me to finish. I said 'Oh,' because I didn't understand what you were asking me. I didn't mean it was my initial. My name is Kirby Jepson."

"Oh."

"No; not O, but K. Here, give me the pencil and I'll write it myself. There. I guess it's O. K. now."

"I have long been profoundly convinced that in the very nature of things, employers and employees are partners, not enemies; that their interests are common, not opposed; that in the long run the success of each is dependent upon the success of the other. If the labor movement will do its share in outlawing industrial warfare; substituting partnership therefor; if more men of broad vision and high purpose respond to the opportunity for constructive leadership which labor unionism offers, well may it be that the trade union movement will enjoy the glory and honor of ushering in industrial peace."—*John D. Rockefeller, Jr.*

"There is one rule for industrialists and that is: Make the best quality of goods possible at the lowest cost possible, paying the highest wages possible."—*Henry Ford.*

"In business the earning of profit is something more than an incident of success. It is an essential condition of success; because the continued absence of profit itself spells failure. But while loss spells failure, large profits do not connote success. Success must be sought in business also in excellence of performance; and in business, excellence of performance manifests itself, among other things, in the advancing methods and processes; in the improvement of products; in more perfect organization, eliminating friction as well as waste; in bettering the condition of the workingmen, developing their faculties and promoting their happiness; and in the establishment of right relations with customers and with the community."—*Louis D. Brandeis.*

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Frank Bergamo was confined to his home for a week with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann are spending ten days in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe McTee spent their vacation at Lava Hot Springs and Jackson Lake.

The Boy Scouts sponsored a card party at the Community Hall. Prizes were won by Jack Forbes, William Powell, and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

Seth Korhonen is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

The James Pryde family, Adam Medill, and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bergquist, spent their vacation at Jackson Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Walker have gone to San Francisco, California, where they expect to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Croft and the Harry Croft family have returned from a vacation spent at Jackson Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Johnson, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited here with relatives.

The Dwight Jones family have returned from a vacation spent with relatives in Fremont, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Woods, of San Mateo, California, are visiting at the T. H. Butler home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong have moved into the house recently vacated by John Freeman on Ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Outsen, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited at the home of Charles Outsen.

Bryce Freeman, of Casper, visited here at the home of his nephew, John Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Berton Scritchfield are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son born Wednesday, June 8th.

George Parr and family are spending their vacation in Salt Lake City, Utah.

John Bozner is confined to his home with illness.

John Stafford and family are visiting with relatives in Saratoga.

The R. J. Buxton family are spending their vacation at their summer home in Pinedale.

Morgan Roberts, Sr., was a business visitor in Cody, Wyoming.

The Harold Cook family are spending their vacation at Jackson Lake.

The Clarence Johnson family are vacationing in Thermopolis.

Reliance

Joan Duzik, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Duzik, was quite ill at her home here, but is now able to be out again.

Mrs. Jane Robertson left for an extended visit in Pomona, California.

Mrs. Sarah Dunn, of Denver, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Morrow and children picnicked at "Green Lakes" in Utah during the month.

Mrs. Mike Korogi received a bad burn on her arm when an iron fell on it.

Buddy Jorgensen, of Boulder, is visiting at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Buckles.

Reliance extends its heartiest congratulations to the graduates.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and daughter are vacationing in Utah for two weeks.

Norma and Warren Buckles are vacationing in Boulder at the Carl Jorgensen and Rene Jacobs homes.

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Mr. Henry Menghini, of Laramie, visited at the James Kelley home.

Mr. Frank Miller visited in Utah during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich, Mrs. Thos. Hall and son, Tommy, and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Easton and family spent Decoration Day in Evanston, Wyoming.

Mrs. John Willson has been on the sick list.

Miss Enid Flew is now at home, recuperating from an appendectomy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Welsh and family visited in Lyman and Kemmerer Decoration Day.

Mrs. A. L. Zeiher was on the sick list during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spence and son, of Salt Lake City, visited with relatives here.

Mrs. Paul Burns, of Oregon, visited at the home of Mrs. R. Ebeling recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay Martin are the proud parents of a baby son born at the Wyoming General Hospital May 30th.

Mr. Harry Lawrence is vacationing in New York and Chicago.

The Boy Scouts, accompanied by Henry Nalivka and Raymond Dupont, spent two days at Fort Bridger, where sixty Scouts held a Camporee. Mr. C. W. Kurtz, chairman of the Troop Committee, also accompanied them.

Superior

Miss Margaret States, of the Superior High School, and Mr. Hyrum Blacker, recently announced their marriage, which took place in March.

Mrs. William Matthew and son, William, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Soltis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson were week-end visitors of their daughter, Mrs. John Engstrom, of Rawlins.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Craig and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Draycott, of Rock Springs, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Ward.

Max Magagna, who has been in the Wyoming General Hospital for some time, has returned home very much improved.

Rev. Bruce K. Blunt, pastor of the Rock Springs Baptist Church, is holding services at the Community Church every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Miss Vella Wylam has just returned from a short trip through Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry MaGee are enjoying a fishing trip at Fremont Lake before going to Laramie, where Mr. MaGee will attend summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tennant, Jr., are the parents of a daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs on May 28th.

Frank Pelican returned from Fremont Lake with a 30-inch Lochlaven trout, which he caught near the head of the lake.

Ann Radich and Woodrow Phillips were married Saturday, June 4th, at Manila, Utah. Their many friends extend best wishes.

Miss Betty Dugas, who has been teaching in the Wheatland schools, is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Dugas.

Winton

Mrs. Paul Decker and children, of Longmont, Colorado, have been spending a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Neal.

The Abel Vigil family spent their vacation at their ranch at Eden, Wyoming.

Mrs. K. E. Krueger and daughters and Alice Radford are spending the summer at the Krueger cabin at Moran, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Brimley, of Terre Haute, Indiana, are visiting with their son and family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Morgan and Mrs. Frank Kmetich made an extended trip through California, Oregon and Washington. While in Washington they visited with Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chretien, former Winton residents.

Mr. William Fowkes spent his vacation visiting with his sons in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Kuncheff and family have returned from a two weeks trip in Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams and son spent Decoration Day in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. A. L. Hansen and children are spending a two-weeks visit with relatives in Lyons, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Welsh and children and Pat Morrison visited with relatives in Kansas during the Winton vacation period.

Mrs. Richard Gibbs and son, Bobby, have returned from a vacation trip in California. Earl Gibbs, who also made the trip, was unable to return home on account of sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Johnson were Casper visitors over a week-end.

Mrs. Muriel Lewis visited at the home of her brother, Mr. Hugh Grebory and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Finnan visited with their son and daughter-in-law at Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

Hanna

The Commencement exercises of the Hanna High School were held in the theatre on May 19th, when a class of twenty-one students received diplomas. The address was given by Dr. A. G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming. The diplomas were presented by members of the first graduating class of Hanna High School, that of 1920, which included Mr. Hans P. Lepponen, Misses Edna Klaseen and Lempi Annala, Mrs. Thos. Hudson (nee Jean

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Milliken, and Mrs. G. E. Osberg (nee Alice Christensen). The University scholarships were awarded to Miss Maxine Peterson and Henry Wakabayashi, the latter was also presented the \$50.00 School Board scholarship and the Knights of Pythias award of a pen-and-pencil set. Miss Harriet Okamoto was awarded the Business College scholarship and Miss Emily Jane Winchell was her alternate.

The wedding of Miss Esther Worsley and Uno Hakkala was solemnized at St. Johns Cathedral in Denver on May 20th. The marriage ceremony was read by Canon Watts. The bride's sister, Miss Evelyn Worsley, was her only attendant, and the groom's best man was his brother, Raino Hakkala. Mrs. Hakkala is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worsley, of Hanna. She is a graduate of the Hanna High School, and was employed at The Union Pacific Coal Company Store. Mr. Hakkala is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hakkala, of Hanna, and is employed in the mine. They will make their home in Hanna.

Miss Evelyn Worsley, who recently graduated from nurse's training at the Presbyterian Hospital, Denver, is visiting here with her parents.

Mrs. Erny Jewel, nee Miss Leona Russell, of Denver, spent a few days here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Russell. While here she was honored by a miscellaneous shower at the home of Mrs. Joe Briggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Finch and family are vacationing in Los Angeles, California.

John Pickup, Jr., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Taggart, in Oakland, California.

Raymond Peterson, who spent the past year with his aunt, Dr. Gibbons, in India and London, England, returned home earlier than expected on account of ill health. After returning home, he contracted pneumonia, and has been a patient at the Hanna Hospital for a few weeks, but is now on the way to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam While and children, of Berkeley, California, motored to Hanna for Memorial Day and spent a few weeks visiting relatives and friends. On their return, Mrs. Eliza While accompanied them, and will visit there for some time.

The Memorial Day program began with a parade led by the Hanna Band in their attractive new suits, preceded by the colors, and followed by the American Legion and other veterans and organizations. An address was given at No. 1 Monument by J. H. Crawford, who substituted for Mr. T. H. Butler because of his illness. Rev. Virgil Brown gave an address at Carbon Cemetery. The afternoon program consisted of a parade to the Monument at the schoolhouse from the band hall, where the American Legion gave their Memorial Day service, and concluded with an address at the Hanna Cemetery by Rev. H. M. Kellam.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Woods and son, of San Francisco, California, stopped off for a few minutes in Hanna on their way to Cheyenne.

Sylvester Huhtala, of Los Angeles, California, spent his vacation here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anselmi and family, of Rock Springs, spent Memorial Day at Hanna.

Miss Dorothy Benedict, Mr. O. C. Buehler and Jack Crawshaw motored to Bloomington, Illinois, to be present at the graduation of Miss Margaret Buehler, who received her diploma from the Wesleyan College of Music. Mrs. O. C. Buehler left previously to be present at her daughter's recital in May. The party will motor to Florida before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer and son, Jack, returned from Missouri, where Jack has been attending Kemper Military Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford attended the wedding of their daughter, Edith, at the home of another daughter, Mrs. Denton, in Denver, on May 14th, when she became the bride of Robert H. Lende. The ceremony was read by Rev. Barrett of Montview Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Denton was matron of honor, and Mr. Denton was best man. The parents of the groom were also present at the ceremony. After honeymooning in Canada, the couple will make their home at 935 Currey Street, Grand Junction, Colorado, where Mr. Lende has a drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter (Donna Jean) and Mr. and Mrs. H. Renny motored to Cheyenne and Torrington a recent week-end.

Miss Edna Klaseen returned from Torrington, Wyoming, where she accompanied Rev. and Mrs. Brown and attended the Methodist Church Conference as lay delegate from Hanna. Rev. and Mrs. Brown motored to Wisconsin for a vacation before returning to Hanna.

W. K. Burford had the misfortune of breaking his ankle while playing soft ball.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hughes and daughter, Esther, of Kenilworth, Utah, are visiting relatives and friends here.



Otto G. Sharrer, Mine Superintendent at Hanna, was recently elected Mayor.

Friday, May 13th, was celebrated by Geo. A. Brown, Mine Superintendent, Superior, and Edmund R. Jefferis, son of Manager of Stores, as a birthday anniversary. There may have been others in the locality enjoying the same date, but their names did not reach the writer.

James Noble, of Denver, in days past a well-known piper with the McAuliffe Kiltie Band, visited in the city over Memorial Day. He looked "in the pink of condition."

The Henry Krichbaum family has just moved into their new home in the Pryde Addition.

A. R. McMicken has been appointed Local Company Attorney at Rawlins to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. N. R. Greenfield.

After riding his new saddle horse, Dan Potter says, "I never knew anything filled with hay could be so hard."

"Tom" Butler is about again after being confined to his room for several weeks. You recall the old adage, "Can't keep a good man down."

Dorothy Timko, Clerk and Stenographer of the General Office staff, spent a vacation in Southern California. We are not going to say a word about a "test for the movies."

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